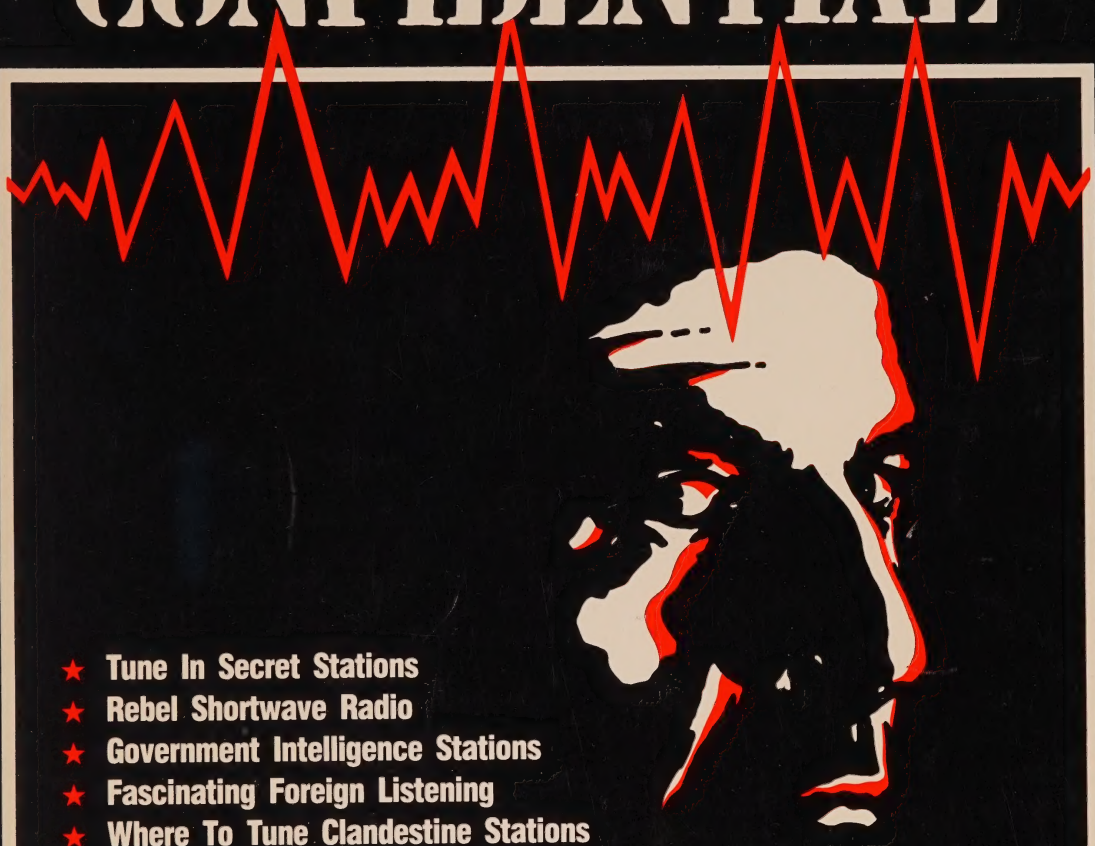
SHORTWAVE

# CLANDESTINE CONFIDENTIAL



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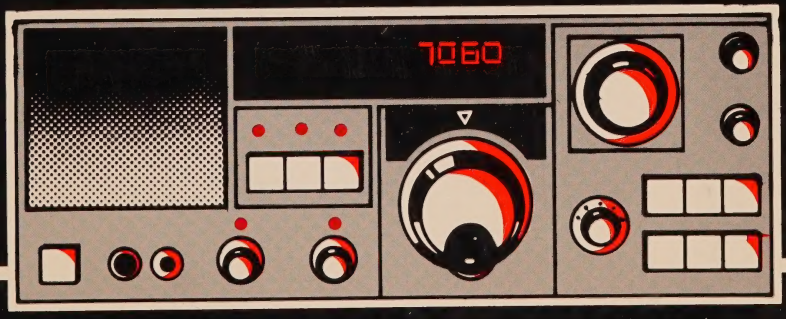


Gerry L. Dexter

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# CLANDESTINE CONFIDENTIAL ©

by

**Gerry L. Dexter**

*Dedicated to the "Clandestine Hunters" past—present —and future.*

Universal Electronics, Inc.
4555 Groves Road, Suite 3
Columbus, Ohio 43232

Shortwave publications and frequency lists.

CEP

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Universal Electronics, Inc.
4555 Groves Road, Suite 3
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Shortwave publications and frequency lists.

# CLANDESTINE CONFIDENTIAL

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# INTRODUCTION

We believe this to be a unique book. So far as is known, no other volume exists which is devoted exclusively to the subject of clandestine broadcasting on a largely current basis.

Clandestine broadcasting dates back virtually as far as does radio broadcasting itself, although the Second World War saw the technique come of age through extensive use of the medium by the Nazis, and the answering efforts on the part of the Allies. A count of clandestine broadcasting efforts since the end of World War II would literally run into the hundreds.

There were anti-British stations in Palestine in the late 1940's, stations such as the Voice of the Hungarian Revolution in the 1950's, Radio Revolución in Honduras during the same decade, The Voice of the Pathet Lao in the 1960's, Mother of Vietnam in the 1970's. Each was one of dozens on the air at any one time, positioned in all parts of the world. Today's crop includes anti-Iranians, anti-Iraqis, anti-El Salvadoran, anti-Cuban, anti-Angolan, anti-Chinese and many more. Some were active for only a few days or a few weeks. Others ran on for years. Some eventually saw their aims realized, probably most were doomed to failure.

This book deals, generally, with current or recently active shortwave clandestines. The inclusion of medium wave operations seemed of little value since these are not widely heard and there is, additionally, even less information on them.

In reading this book you will run across a liberal use of qualifying words. That, unfortunately, is the nature of the beast. Solid fact is in short supply. Theories, supposition, guess, rumor are plentiful. It has been necessary to try and sort all of this out, incorporate what was felt to probably be accurate and work from there.

Particular appreciation and thanks should go to people like Don Jensen, Lawrence Magne, Tom Kneitel, Dr. John Campbell, Steven Reinstein and Bernard Chenal whose work in the past and/or currently has been outstanding and of great value in the preparation of this book.

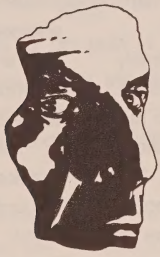
NOTES: Listings in the "Clandestines Today" section are under *target* country since actual station location is so often in doubt.

All times are Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Frequency quotations are very often highly variable except for those clandestine programs carried over recognized government or private broadcast facilities.

# I

# CLANDESTINE DX'ING



# CLANDESTINE DX'ING

Questions go with clandestine radio like ham with eggs, popcorn with movies, tailgate parties with football games. "Who is it?" "Who's behind it?" "Where is it located?" "How can I QSL it?" One or two answers to these questions may already be known or soon be forthcoming, but chances are that at least one of the questions will remain a mystery, perhaps forever.

Every DX'er is a detective of sorts, because every unidentified station represents a challenge. There's a bit of a mystery to it. Clues have to be puzzled out to arrive at a solution based on partial identification, announcements, language, programming style, frequency, time and so on. But clandestine DX'ing, if taken up seriously, requires the deductive powers of a Sherlock Holmes, the dogged determination of a Sam Spade and, like Nero Wolf, the ability to solve the puzzle and rarely, if ever, leave your home to do so. Unfortunately, it is all too often necessary to try and complete these puzzles without all of the pieces having been supplied.

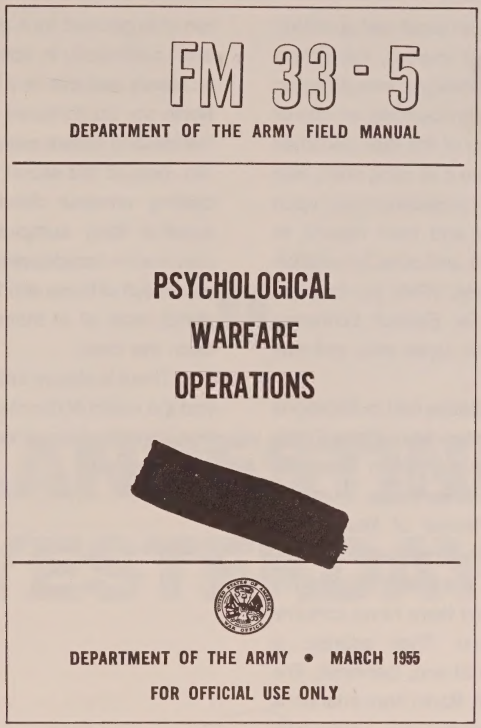
Just what is a clandestine station? This writer has never seen an entirely acceptable definition. Perhaps the closest was given by Carol Feil in the 1977 edition of the *World Radio TV Handbook* as, "a clandestine transmission is a political transmission from a radio station or organization that is considered illegal in the target country." Taken literally and stretched, this definition makes the Voice of America a clandestine broadcaster since its program content is hardly welcome in the USSR. Applied with a common sense approach, however, Feil's definition will serve well.

Clandestine broadcasting has many variations. There is the "pure" clandestine — a transmitter and/or studio secreted away somewhere within or near the borders of the target country and run by a legitimate revolutionary group. The anti-El Salvadoran station Radio Venceremos is one such "pure" clandestine operation. Then there are clandestine broadcasts which are essentially the creation of an opposing country. The name of the sponsoring organization may have been dreamed up in some propaganda ministry or intelligence headquarters. Perhaps a few exiles are gathered together to act as a front or they may actually be given assistance in the creation of programs to be aired over the opposing government's broadcast station.

Libya is a classic example of this technique. The Libyan-sponsored Voice of the Upper Voltan Popular Revolution operated for a couple of months prior to the overthrow of the Upper Voltan government, a move which was backed by Libya. British government monitors heard a regular broadcast of Libyan radio suddenly switch to the clandestine program. An engineer somewhere had punched the wrong button. That is one of the dangers of this type of operation. A simple mistake can expose secrets to sharp ears and inquiring minds.

Many revolutionary groups produce their own broadcasts and get them aired on government stations in countries which are sympathetic to that movement's cause. The Voice of Palestine/Voice of Palistinian Resistance, the Voice of Namibia and others rely on friendly nations to provide transmitting facilities for their programs.

There are still a few cases of "black" clandestines on the air. These stations pretend to be something they are not. They would have listeners believe they are generally sympathetic to change, but take a more moderate line in the hope of swaying opinion away from armed overthrow. Or, they may pretend to be the voice of disgruntled elements within a country but actually be operated by an unfriendly country. In the first case such stations are usually operated by the targeted government or, as in the case of United States Central Intelligence Agency efforts in Vietnam, by an ally. Current examples of black clandestines include the several anti-Chinese, KGB operations and Radio Soberania Naciónal which must surely operate with the approval of the El Salvador government, if not by that government itself.




*This book contains a short course in clandestine Broadcasting for use by U.S. Army personnel.*

It is generally agreed that pirate stations are not clandestine in nature since, for the most part, they are on the air for the fun of broadcasting. Some may take a political line now and then but they are not backed by acknowledged political or revolutionary groups, or do not have the support of an opposition government. The so-called political pirate is essentially just one or two persons going on the air to express their views on an occasional basis.

To be able to settle every clandestine question to satisfaction, one would have to be privy to the secret discussions held by CIA planners at Langley; be inside the closed councils in the KGB's Dzerzhinsky Street headquarters and those of a long list of intelligence agencies of other governments. Even that would not be enough. One would still have to know what was going on in every revolutionary group around the world where clandestine broadcasting or the planning of same might be part of their operational techniques. We are left to our own rather meager resources.

A certain amount of information can be had just by listening to a clandestine broadcaster, assuming that basic to be possible. What group do they say they represent? Is that group known to be a recognized entity, or is it something likely to have been created by outside elements? Can anything be learned from the signal strength? The fade in or fade out times? Is the frequency used of any significance? Is it a frequency used for broadcasting by a government likely to oppose the government the clandestine broadcast opposes? Is it a frequency used by said government's point-to-point transmissions? Who might benefit from the overthrow of the targeted regime? Which countries are aligned in opposition to the target country? As an example, the only real enemy Angola has in Southern Africa is the Republic of South Africa. It is therefore logical to assume that elements of the South African government are probably behind the several anti-Angolan clandestines currently on the air.

One or two clandestine stories have been largely put together by DX'ers working pretty much on their

own. But since clues are often so small and sprinkled about in such a wide variety of sources, it is simply impossible for one person to investigate everything on his own. It may be possible to concentrate on one or two at a time, but the enormity of the task becomes overwhelming if one tries to solve it all using one's own resources. Consequently, it is necessary to rely upon fellow clandestine detectives and their reports to various shortwave club bulletins and other information sources available to the hobbyist. While *you* may not see the small item in the *Far Eastern Economic Review,* for example, someone in Japan may, and may report it to a club bulletin.

Some shortwave club bulletins and publications report more clandestine information than others. These include *Frendx,* published by the North American Shortwave Association, 45 Wildflower Road, Levittown, Pennsylvania, 19057. *The Review of International Broadcasting* published by Glenn Hauser, Box 6287, Knoxville, Tennessee, 37914. The Danish Shortwave Clubs International bulletin *Short Wave News* contains a regular clandestine column. Their address is Tavlaeger 31, DK-2670 Greve Strand, Denmark. The "Media Network" program on Radio Netherlands is also a good source of clandestine news, particularly when something new is breaking.

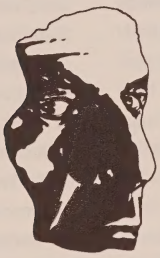
Your attention is also drawn to the *Clandestine Confidential Newsletter* offer at the end of this book. It is also important for the clandestine enthusiast to keep up to date on world affairs. Revolutions are always brewing somewhere it seems, political alliances are always shifting like friendships among children on your block during a long, hot summer. One cannot be expected to make educated judgements on who's behind clandestine broadcast efforts without having an idea of who is currently playing what game.

*The New York Times* is an excellent source of general information on the third world. The Miami newspapers give excellent coverage of Cuba and Central American radio efforts. It's also a good idea to check magazines which specialize in coverage of third world news, if you can locate them. How much information you can find depends on what type of clandestine you are working on. More progress is likely to be made with a Radio Venceremos which is looking for support and publicity for its cause. At the opposite end of the spectrum, you are likely to run into brick walls when trying to obtain information on a station run or supported by a government's intelligence division, particularly in nations where information is not as readily available as it is in the United States. Neither North nor South Korea will admit, for example, their clandestine broadcasting efforts towards each other. Yet, despite the secret nature of clandestine broadcasting, amateur clandestine enthusiasts have put together fairly complete pictures of many of the clandestine broadcasters, past and present. Certainly as a result of these efforts, we know a great deal more about most all of them than would otherwise have been the case.

There is always further work to be done, so if you find the realm of clandestine radio to be a fascinating one, don't think for a moment that no mysteries remain to be solved.

# II

# CLANDESTINES YESTERDAY



# RADIO EUZKADI

The Pyrenees Mountains, which run along the southern French–northern Spanish border, are home to a strange people known as the Basques, whose history is as much myth as fact. The Basques were already a thriving community before the time of Christ and they have managed to maintain a separate identity through thick and thin ever since.

The Basque language is unique. Scholars generally agree that the tongue is related to the Iberian speech of Spain and to ancient Aquitanian, among others. The Basques claim to be the descendants of the pre-Aryan peoples of Iberia. Some claim the Basque language was that of Adam and Eve and the only one to escape the Tower of Babel. Still others say the Basques were the last survivors of Atlantis or have their origins in Peru.

Today there are some two million Basque, largely still living in Spain and France, but also in such diverse places as the United States and Venezuela. During the late 1930's, when the republicans took power in Spain, the Basques were granted their long held hopes of autonomy. They even had their own radio station, Radio Euzkadi, which transmitted from Bilbao.

The independent status of the Basque lasted less than a year. When Generalisimo Franco won the Spanish Civil War, the Basque government was forced into exile in Paris and by the end of the Second World War, Radio Euzkadi was off the air. The State of Euzkadi was in trouble. But by 1946, Radio Euzkadi had returned, this time as a clandestine broadcaster. It first operated from a fishing trawler in Bayonne harbor, using medium wave only. Later is transmitted from the French Basque region near Bordeaux, although at one time the broadcaster claimed to be operating from a mobile transmitter inside Spain. For a period of time, it also operated from Toulouse, France.

Headquarters for the Basque government in exile were in a modern, glass office building at 48 rue du Singer on the right bank in Paris. These offices housed the Delegacion de Euzkadi and the International League of the Friends of the Basques. It was here where Radio Euzkadi's programs were written and taped for later broadcast.

Programs were in Spanish and Basque, with a short segment in English at closing and sign on, and sign off announcements in French and English. The message, the reason for being as far as Radio Euzkadi was concerned, was to carry on the campaign for an independent Basque state. Programs included messages and instructions to the Basques from their president, Jose Maria de Laizaola, whose book-filled office was on the ground floor at 48 rue du Singer.

Programs included indentifications such as "This is Radio Euzkadi, the voice of the Basque underground," and in Spanish, "Aqui Radio Euzkadi, la voz de la resistencia Vasca." The eight-note interval signal used was taken from the beginning of the Basque national anthem.

Clandestine broadcasters can rarely count on smooth sailing and Radio Euzkadi was no exception. In 1954, Basque agents cut the power source to a Spanish medium wave station and replaced the station's broadcast with one of their own. The Spanish government heatedly complained to the French over the incident. The French response was to silence Radio Euzkadi. It would be years before the station was heard again.

Nothing was done about the Radio Euzkadi transmitter for sometime. Eventually, it ended up in the basement of the Basque headquarters building in Paris where, as far as we know, it sits to this day.

Ten years after it was put off the air by the French, Radio Euzkadi latched on to a new lease on life and a new set of hosts—the government of Venezuela. Offices were maintained at Avenida Los Pinos, in the El Paraiso section of Caracas. The transmitter location was never pinpointed by clandestine enthusiasts, although it was presumed to be near Caracas.

Shortwave authority Lawrence Magne speculated that the transmitters may have actually belonged to the Venezuelan point-to-point authority, since cases

*The late Jesus Maria de Leizaola, President of the Basque government in exile in the 1970's. Photo courtesy of Don Jensen.*

*Headquarters of the Basque government in exile, 48 rue Singer in Paris. Photo courtesy of Don Jensen.*

of cross-modulation with those transmitters had been heard on Radio Euzkadi. Frequencies used for broadcasting from Venezuela included 12.080, 13.250, 15.040 and 15.080, although they were widely variable.

Radio Euzkadi was widely heard in the United States during its Venezuelan period and a number of verifications were issued from the office in Paris. In an attempt to pinpoint the location of the transmitters, clandestine detective Don Jensen was warned by a Basque representative in Paris that, "you had better leave us in peace concerning the clandestinity of Radio Euzkadi!"

Murder is also a part of the Radio Euzkadi story. Jesus de Galindez was a professor at Colombia University. He had fled Spain for the Dominican Republic and was appalled at the situation he found there under dictator Trujillo. On his return to the United States, he met Basque president Jose Antonia de Aguirre y Lecuba. Aguirre, impressed with the man, later appointed him chief U.S. fund raiser for the Basques.

Jesus de Galindez now had two missions in life. The Basque cause and doing what he could to wake the world up to what was going on in the Dominican Republic. He was about to publish a book on Trujillo when the dictator's agents kidnapped him off the streets of New York. He was drugged, flown to the Dominican Republic and killed.

Jesus de Galindez had raised a million dollars for the Basque cause. Only half of that sum ever made it to the Basque coffers. What happened to the rest of it is unknown.

Radio Euzkadi was also funded out of monies raised from a Citizenship Tax which overseas Basques pay every year and which allows them to hold a Basque citizenship, even though a Basque may also hold citizenship of the country in which he resides.

The death of Franco in Spain and the resultant return to a more democratic form of government brought with it a certain amount of additional freedom for the Basques in Spain and some autonomy to the Basque Provinces of northern Spain during the period 1975 through 1977. Thus, by 1977 Radio Euzkadi felt that it had accomplished its task.

The fact that Venezuela wished to improve its relations with the new democratic Spain just may have had something to do with the way Radio Euzkadi saw the situation, too. At any rate, on April 30, 1977, Radio Euzkadi announced that it was closing down for the third time in its forty-year history so that they, "could prepare for an appearance on the soil of our own land, in freedom." Radio Euzkadi said that since the Basque flag was again flying in the land of the Basque, they could close down with honor.

While it is unlikely that Radio Euzkadi will ever return, any setbacks in freedom suffered by the Basque community in Spain could bring new life to Radio Euzkadi again.

RESISTENCIA VASCA
RADIO EUZKADI
---

Paris, 6 de Mayo de 1966

Muy señor nuestro:

Nos es grato acusar recibo de su atta. carta fecha 30 de abril ppdo. Intentaremos satisfacer, en la medida que nos es posible, los deseos que nos expresa.

RADIO EUZKADI es la emisora clandestina del Movimiento de Resistencia Vasco. Sus emisiones van dirigidas con especial intención a nuestros compatriotas radicados en la patria, Euzkadi, (Pais vasco español) y a todos los vascos residenciados en cualquier parte del mundo, así como a la opinión democrática mundial, para informarles de hechos que la censura franquista pretende ocultar o tergiversar.

El Movimiento de Resistencia Vasco reconoce como su suprema Autoridad la del Gobierno Autónomo Vasco, hoy día en exilio, que representa la voluntad del pueblo vasco que lo designó y constituyó el 7 de octubre de 1936, jurando fidelidad al mandato recibido bajo el Arbol de Guernica, simbolo de las libertades vascas. Guernica fue totalmente destruída por la aviación alemana, Legión Condor, al servicio de Franco.

RADIO EUZKADI emite todos los días a las 21,30 y 22,30 hora de París, por ondas de 23 y 26 metros, 12.250 y 11.250 kilociclos. Utiliza como lenguas el español y el euzkera (idioma de los vascos). No nos es posible informar sobre su situación ni otras características de la Estación, que incluso nosotros mismos desconocemos, en razón de su especial condición.

Agradecemos a Vd. su información sobre su escucha de las emisiones de Radio Euzkadi y somos muy sensibles al interés que demuestra por la Causa de la libertad de nuestro pueblo.

Le saluda muy atentamente

Por la RESISTENCIA VASCA

*Radio Euzkadi's QSL letter in Spanish, sent from its Paris office.*

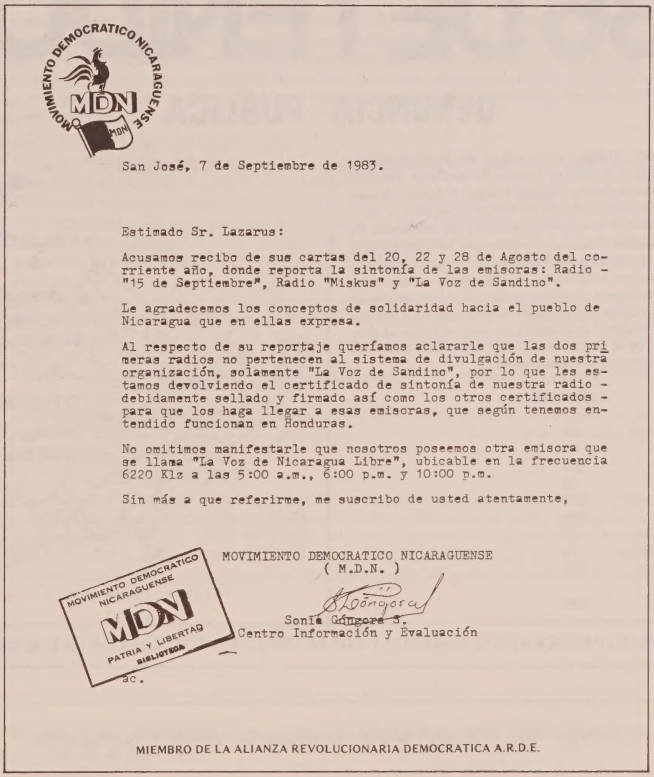
# RADIO SANDINO

## NICARAGUA

The grandfather of today's heavy Central American clandestine population was Radio Sandino, the Voice of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

Radio Sandino began in 1978 as the radio propaganda arm of the FSLN's effort to overthrow the Somoza government of Nicaragua. Early on, it used the call letters "YNS" and called itself "La Voz de la Liberación de Nicaragua" and later upped its power by what one FSLN representative called, "a factor of twelve." Typical of this type of operation, the station claimed it was inside of Nicaragua although other reports say it was in Costa Rica, near the Nicaraguan border.

The station soon worked its way up to a three hour, nightly schedule (0300 to 0600) using 7.312 and 7.588 MHz. Jamming efforts by the Somoza government were never very effective. Even the methods varied. One jamming station carried pro-Somoza programming complete with "Radio Naciónal" identification announcements leading to the assumption that government broadcasting facilities were being used in the jamming effort.



MOVIMIENTO DEMOCRATICO NICARAGUENSE
MDN

San José, 7 de Septiembre de 1983.

Estimado Sr. Lazarus:

Acusamos recibo de sus cartas del 20, 22 y 28 de Agosto del corriente año, donde reporta la sintonía de las emisoras: Radio - "15 de Septiembre", Radio "Miskus" y "La Voz de Sandino".

Le agradecemos los conceptos de solidaridad hacia el pueblo de Nicaragua que en ellas expresa.

Al respecto de su reportaje queríamos aclararle que las dos primeras radios no pertenecen al sistema de divulgación de nuestra organización, solamente "La Voz de Sandino", por lo que les estamos devolviendo el certificado de sintonía de nuestra radio - debidamente sellado y firmado así como los otros certificados - para que los haga llegar a esas emisoras, que según tenemos entendido funcionan en Honduras.

No omitimos manifestarle que nosotros poseemos otra emisora que se llama "La Voz de Nicaragua Libre", ubicable en la frecuencia 6220 Klz a las 5:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m. y 10:00 p.m.

Sin más a que referirme, me suscribo de usted atentamente,

MOVIMIENTO DEMOCRATICO NICARAGUENSE
( M.D.N. )

Sonia Góngora S.
Centro Información y Evaluación

MOVIMIENTO DEMOCRATICO NICARAGUENSE
MDN
PATRIA Y LIBERTAD
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sc.

MIEMBRO DE LA ALIANZA REVOLUCIONARIA DEMOCRATICA A.R.D.E.

*Verification letter from the Movimiento Democratico Nicaraguense. Clandestine hunters were still trying to sort out the situation at the time, thus the references to Miskus and 15 de Septiembre. QSL courtesy of Henry Lazarus.*

POR EL

# RESCATE

DEMOCRATICO DE LA REVOLUCION NICARAGUENSE

MDN

No. 27 MOVIMIENTO DEMOCRATICO NICARAGUENSE MIEMBRO DE ALIANZA REVOLUCIONARIA DEMOCRATICA

ALIANZA REVOLUCIONARIA DEMOCRATICA ARDE

## ULTIMA DENUNCIA MISKITA

# 936 DETENIDOS

## DENUNCIA PUBLICA

Nosotros indígenas miembros de Misurasata-Sicc: Charles Hodgson, Benjamín Joseph, Junior Quim, Stanford Cárdenas, Junior Cacho, Rinaldo Kooper, Eduardo Duneen y Nimroy Hodgson huyendo del terror, la represión y genocidio que el FSLN ha emprendido contra los pobladores de la Costa Atlántica de Nicaragua, salimos de Monkey Point el Sábado 29 de enero de 1983 en el barco pesquero Miss Rita denunciamos ante los pueblos y gobiernos del mundo, organizaciones indígenas, políticas, sindicales y gremiales y de Derechos Humanos, las capturas masivas con fines represivos y "profilacticos" realizadas en el mes de Enero en diferentes zonas de la Costa por el ejército del FSLN en combinación con extranjeros interventores:

DETENIDOS

| | |
|---|---|
| .— Punta Gorda | 20 |
| .— Atlanta | 10 |
| .— San Juan | 100 |
| .— Cocal | 40 |
| .— Tasba Powny | 300 |
| .— Orinoco | 300 |
| .— Marchal Point | 50 |
| .— Sandyve Norte | 16 |
| .— Río Grande | 100 |
| TOTAL | 936 |

FUERA LOS INVASORES RUSOS, CUBANOS Y LOS ENTREGUISTAS TITERES DE LA D.N. DEL F.S.L.N.

*"Rescate" the publication of the Movimiento Democratico Nicaraguense.*

# PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NICARAGUAN DEMOCRATIC FORCE

**I**

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (Fuerza Democrática Nicaragüense - F D N ) is a nationalist movement comprising citizens from various socio-economic strata and democratic political ideologies, organized to continue the historic struggle of the Nicaraguan people for its liberty, which after the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship, was ominously betrayed by the F S L N , imposing in the name of the Communist International, totalitarian Marxist-Leninist system.

**II**

Members of the F D N are Nicaraguans who from within or outside of the national territory, now under siege by the Sandinist regime, are tenaciously opposed to the Sovietization and Cubanization of their country and are now fighting in every way possible to free it from the tentacles of Marxist-Leninist Imperialism.

It is their aim to conquer the original objectives of an authentic democratic Revolution and the establishment of a type of government in accordance with the western concept of man and society.

**III**

For their purpose, after exhausting all pacific means, F D N proposed to invigorate and arouse civic resistance and armed insurrection as a legitimate means in the struggle against the actual oppressors and in defense of the essential and fundamental values of the Nicaraguan Nationality and Christian culture.

Among these essential and fundamental values, now denied by the Sandinist regime in complicity with foreign occupation forces, on which F D N will base the reconstruction of Nicaragua, it is important to emphasize the following:

a) Respect for life, liberty and human dignity.
b) Respect of family rights and its primary role in society, especially the rights of parents to choose what type of education should be given to their children.
c) Freedom of religious practice for individuals as well as for churches and religious institutions.
d) The betterment of the living standard of all Nicaraguans by guaranteeing their access to culture and education, the enjoyment of health, welfare and total recognition and exercise of the right to private property in its individual and social functions, the latter being the basis of the type of social justice to be fostered.
e) Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, abolishment of all forms of censorship and state control and ownership of the media to guarantee the establishment of an authentic democratic system, representative and pluralist, based on the will of the people as expressed through direct, free and periodic elections.
f) Freedom of social, political, labor and professional association. Autonomous municipal government and universities.
g) Creation of a genuine non-partisan army and national police, subordinated to civilian authority and the eradication of the armed oligarchy and all types of praetorianism in the service of individuals, families, social classes or political parties.

**IV**

F D N , based on these principles and as a result of the same, rejects all types of political monopoly, has no intention of becoming a hegemonic political party nor a military or ideological vanguard, and clearly states its mission as a liberation force to create the historic conditions needed for a rapid transition towards the institutionalization of democracy in Nicaragua and the establishment of a legitimate government in accordance with the spiritual and cultural heritage of the Nicaraguan people integrated with the free and democratic countries of the American Continent.

January, 1983

*A position paper from the FDN (Nicaraguan Democratic Force) which controls Radio Quince de Septiembre, Radio Miskut and probably La Voz de la Libertad.*

Managua's Radio Mundial was also aired in an effort to jam Radio Sandino, although the director of Mundial stated that it was not his station which was the culprit. He was likely right. Mundial's programming had probably been picked up and relayed by government facilities Radiodifusora Naciónal and Estación Equis, both in Managua, were also aired through this means for the same purpose. On one occasion the cry "viva la Guadria Naciónal" was heard on a jamming outlet followed by a pro-Somoza speech.

Radio Sandino had some friends. Some stations in Costa Rica carried Radio Sandino programming from time to time. This included the well-known Radio Reloj in San Jose, which stated that it aired the Sandino broadcasts as an advisory to its listeners in Nicaragua in an effort to keep them alert to possible trouble spots.

There were also occasions when brief segments of Radio Sandino programming were heard on Radio Havana outlets. This led to some speculation that Sandino was actually in Cuba. A more likely explanation is that Radio Havanna was simply carrying excerpts of the Sandino programming as "actuality" items in newscasts and the like.

"Somoza es loco" was one of the milder statements heard over Radio Sandino. There were advisories to the foreign community to get out of Nicaragua, programs explaining the use of the M–1 rifle, courses on the preparation and use of Molotov cocktails, lectures on how to execute members of the Guardia Naciónal and admonitions to "go out and kill as many Somocistas as you can for the glory of the revolution."

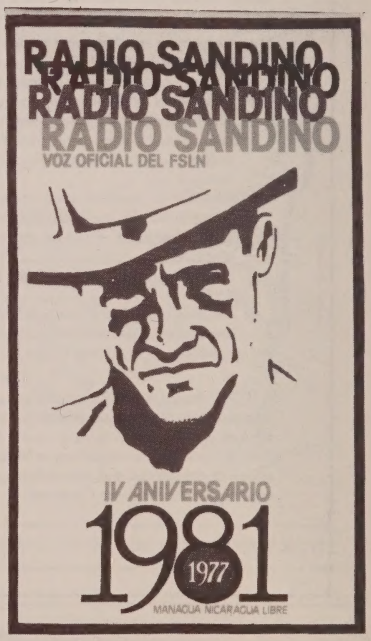
By April, 1979, the station had increased its broadcast schedule to 2100 to 0500 daily. It was being widely heard with its sound effects of machine gun fire and bombs exploding.

By late June, 1979, it was claiming to have built up a network called Cadena Radial de Nicaragua or the Nicaraguan Radio Network, including a Radio Insurrección in Matagalpa and Radio Quince Regional, (Radio Fifth Region), with a Radio Masaya soon to take the air. The first two outlets are believed to have been medium wave only. There is no indication that the fourth station ever got on the air.

Another, and by this time rather desperate jamming attempt was heard, with an announcer shouting "viva la Guardia Naciónal" just before a pro-Somoza speech was aired on the jamming transmitter. Sandino, by now, was using slogans like "patria libre o motir," (free country or death), and urging Somoza's pilots to bomb their own areas and fly to freedom with the Sandinistas.

By late July, a "Radio Revolución" had taken the air in Granada and Sandino was saying "la victoria es nuestra" (the victory is ours). Battle reports continued to be aired. Children were advised to take up arms "in the final hour" as the march on Managua began. On 19 July, as Somoza left Nicaragua, Radio Sandino held an on-the-air victory celebration.

Broadcasts by Radio Sandino did not continue for very long after the victory. Indeed, the broadcast celebration party might well have been its last broadcast. But, Radio Sandino lives on. That name was given to a medium wave outlet in Managua and the new, now legitimate Radio Sandino, even confirmed a few reception reports covering its clandestine days. Listeners who may still have unconfirmed reception reports on Radio Sandino might try writing the station at Apartado 1505, Managua.




*This large pennant was sent by Radio Sandino in confirming reception of the clandestine Radio Sandino broadcasts following the Sandinista takeover.*

# THE FALKLANDS STORY

"Why are you sailing on the high seas, Tommy? Why are you on your way to attack a peaceful nation, Tommy?" Those were some of the questions asked by Liberty, the sultry-voiced female announcer dubbed "Argentine Annie," who began broadcasting after Argentine troops landed on the Falkland Islands and the British Task Force set sail for the southern Atlantic. "I am now, as ever, a woman who is proud the world listens when Argentina speaks," said Liberty. Liberty was also a part of one of the most interesting and widely followed world events of recent years.

It was said that only stamp collectors and shortwave listeners had ever even heard of the Falklands before the crisis developed. And, while it continued, only shortwave listeners had the opportunity to monitor this battle of wits and words on the wireless. The Falkland Islanders did not suspect they might be in real trouble until virtually the last minute.

As it became apparent that Argentine troops might land on the islands at any moment, the Falklands' governor ordered the Falkland Islands Broadcasting Service to remain on the air all night, so that he could have immediate access to communications with the people on the islands. But, with the landing of the Argentine forces, FIBS was taken over at 1200 GMT on April 2, 1982 and began to identify itself as LRA60, Radio Malvinas, Argentina, carrying messages to the island's citizens. Somewhat surprisingly, BBC programming (except for newscasts) continued to be carried by the station. Programs of Radio Argentina el Exterior (RAE), the Argentine government broadcaster were translated into English for broadcast on Radio Malvinas.

Reportedly the broadcasts from the Falklands were closed down at the end of April so as to avoid the station being used as an informational source by the British forces. The handful of amateur radio operators in the Falklands were ordered to keep their transmitters off the air. Some sets were confiscated by the military. Falklanders continued to listen to the BBC in secret.

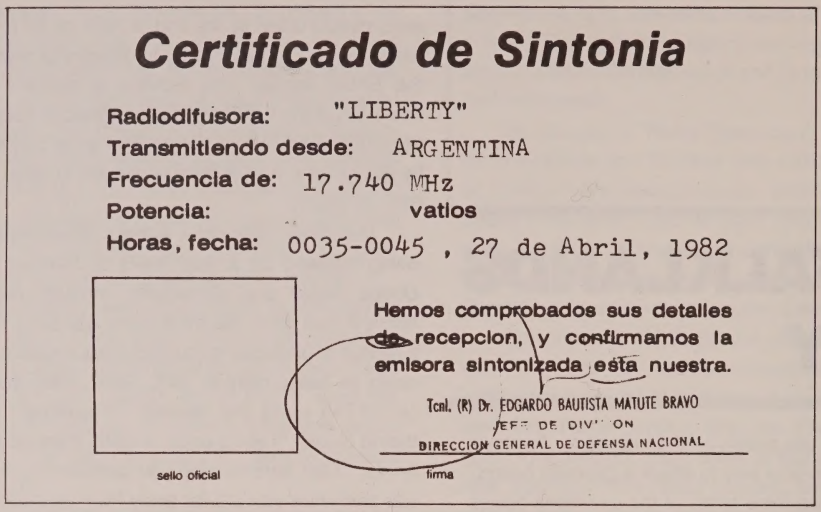
Meantime, Argentine Annie's broadcasts were being followed on a daily basis by listeners in the United States and elsewhere. Although reception strength was good, the modulation was poor, making it difficult to understand much of what was said. Annie could be heard daily at 1800, 2000, 2200 and 0000 on 17.740 using the Beatles' "Yesterday" as her theme music. "I am a voice, a spirit, a country," said Annie. "I am here to keep you company during your war and while you are far away from your dearly beloved land." Annie had a sense of humor, occasionally playing a part of "Rule Britannia" and making fun of the fact that Britian had a woman for a prime minister.

The official Argentine government station, RAE, claimed to have no knowledge of the broadcasts. Similar reactions came from other Argentine government departments when they were queried about the programs. The poor modulation was attributed by some to be the result of a studio-transmitter link improperly used and/or cross-modulation with an Argentine jamming station.

Monitors at the Federal Communications Commission monitoring station at Ft. Lauderdale, prodded by DX'er David Crawford of Florida, took a bearing on Liberty and determined the broadcasts were coming from the Cordoba-Junin area, near Buenos Aires.

"God is on our side," said Annie, as she enumerated the reasons why the Falklands belonged to Argentina rather than Britain. Once the actual war began, Annie reported on British losses and made fun of the British task force commander.

Liberty's programs were pre-recorded at a number of sites in Buenos Aires, including Radio Municipal, a medium wave outlet owned by the city of Buenos Aires. Studios at Radio del Plata were also used. Radio del Plata, incidently, was one of the Buenos Aires medium wave outlets whose programs were relayed by RAE as a service to the Argentine troops. Once recorded, the tapes were then sent to the transmitter site (possibly by high frequency link) for airing. The exact location of the transmitter used



# Certificado de Sintonia

**Radiodifusora:** "LIBERTY"
**Transmitiendo desde:** ARGENTINA
**Frecuencia de:** 17.740 MHz
**Potencia:** vatios
**Horas, fecha:** 0035-0045 , 27 de Abril, 1982

Hemos comprobados sus detalles de recepcion, y confirmamos la emisora sintonizada esta nuestra.

Tcnl. (R) Dr. EDGARDO BAUTISTA MATUTE BRAVO
JEFE DE DIVISION
DIRECCION GENERAL DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

sello oficial

firma

*Don Jensen's detective work led to a few prepared card QSLs received for the "Liberty" broadcasts via an Argentine source.*

RADIO ATLANTICO DEL SUR
BRINGING TRUTH
TO THE FRONT
SCHEDULE
AM 9700 KHz 0830 – 0930 GMT
PM 9710 KHz 2300 – 0200 GMT
Radio Atlantico del Sur, PO Box 408, London, UK.

*Britain's answer to liberty, Radio Atlantico del Sur, sent this QSL card.*

Your reference :

In reply
please quote : PO/12/2

Posts & Telecommunications Dept.,
General Post Office,
Port Stanley,
Falkland Islands.

4th June, 1981.

Mr. Thomas P. Harrington,
P.O. Box 858,
Boca Grande,
Florida 33921
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Harrington,

In response to your letter of 12th May, 1981 I have to advise you that this Administration does not make any radio-teletype news broadcasts at all. Even could we afford such things a tiny community such as this (population 1800) is not very newsworthy and if the news of the rest of the world is anything to go by, let it long remain so!

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

W. A. Etheridge
Postmaster.

for the Liberty broadcasts has never been determined. It's likely that the transmitters involved were owned by the post telephone-telegraph authority and located near Buenos Aires.

Thanks to investigative work by clandestine hunter Don Jensen, we know that Liberty was, in reality, one Silvia Fernandez Barrio, a television announcer at Channel 7 in Buenos Aires. At last report, she was working for Channel 9 in Buenos Aires. Photographs of Silvia seem to be unavailable.

The fuss caused by the Liberty broadcasts did not go unnoticed in London. The British Secretary of State for Defense became convinced that Britain had to get into the radio war as well. Article 19 of the Charter of the British Broadcasting Corporation permits the use of BBC facilities by the government during a crisis and the Falklands was a certified crisis. Over the objections of the BBC, time was made available to the military on the BBC's Ascension Island Relay Base.

On May 20, 1982, Radio Atlantico del Sur (Radio Southern Atlantic) came on the air with three chimes and the announcement "9–7–1, Radio Atlantico del Sur." Broadcasts were aired on 9.710 MHz at 2300 and 0815 bringing, the station said, "truth to the front."

Radio Atlantico del Sur was a rather inept effort. It was run by the Royal Air Force's Operations, Electronic Warfare and Radio Division to the tune of between ten and twenty thousand British pounds sterling per week. The effort received considerable bad press within Britain itself. Programming consisted of out-of-date Argentine pop music, negative news items affecting Argentina and positive news regarding Britain. The strength of the British force was emphasized and the station made recommendations to the Argentine troops on the islands to stay deep within their bunkers for safety. Also cited were British contributions to the growth and development of Argentina, the health and morale problems of Argentine troops on the islands and negative "quotes" from Argentine soldiers.

Three announcers, two men and one woman, were used. "Francisco" and "Jose" seemed, at times, to be vying for the attention of Marianna, the lady announcer. Spanish language experts noted that none of the announcers had Argentine accents but were closer to what was called "Cambridge-Chilean." The music, as noted, was of a type which might have more appeal to the parents of the Argentine troops than the troops themselves.

Throughout, the BBC was very careful to distinguish Atlantico del Sur as a military operation beyond the BBC's control or influence. Officially, the British government said the broadcasts were set up to counter Argentine claims to the Falklands and to try and insure that the Argentine troops on the islands realized what they were up against.

Radio Atlantico del Sur readily confirmed reception reports with an attractive QSL card. The station closed down shortly after the end of the conflict, on June 15, having been on the air for less than a month. Liberty continued to broadcast for a week or so beyond that. Her last broadcast was recorded on or about June 21, and that program aired and replayed for some five days before the Liberty transmitter went off the air for the final time as Liberty.

The activities of Atlantico del Sur, of Argentine Annie, coupled with the airing by RAE of two or three Buenos Aires medium wave outlets as a service to the troops on the islands, the expansion of the BBC's "Calling the Falklands" program, reports of a fake Falkland Island Broadcasting Service, a "Radio Freedom for the Falklands" pirate station, reports that a radio engineer on the islands somehow managed to keep the point-to-point transmitter between the Falklands and Britain open so monitors could hear Argentine phone conversations, reports of a "La Voz de los Malvinas Libre" operating until early June—all added up to one of the most intensively active periods of radio and propaganda warfare heard by monitors in a number of years and the likes of which may never happen again.

# RADIO LIBERATION

## VIETNAM

If a successful clandestine station is one which finds its usefulness at an end due to the cause of its backers having succeeded, then Radio Liberation can certainly be said to have been successful. The Vietnam War saw a number of clandestine radio operations, many of them operated by the Central Intelligence Agency. Liberation Radio (Dai Phat Thanh Giai-Phong) was the voice of the communist side in this long and agonizing struggle. The station began in 1962 as the Voice of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam. As the war effort of the North grew and became more organized the radio changed to reflect this. By 1969 it had become the Voice of the Provisional Government of South Vietnam.

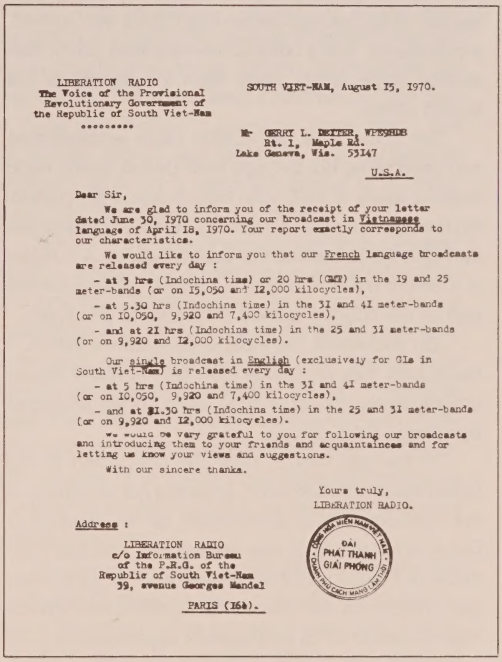
Radio Liberation's beginnings were on a small scale, with technical assistance provided by the People's Republic of China. By 1970, five transmitters were in use from sites in Vietnam and Cambodia. Use was also made of the technical facilities of the Voice of Vietnam (the official North Vietnam government station). This discovery came about as the result of U.S. B-52 bombing raids on Hanoi, which put the Voice of Vietnam off the air for a time. The damage to the government radio also silenced certain frequencies of Radio Liberation.

At one point, bombing raids launched from Guam attacked an area in Tay Ninh Province, Vietnam, which was believed to be the location of Liberation Radio. Either the intelligence was wrong or the bombs missed, for Radio Liberation remained on the air. "This is Liberation Radio, the voice of the Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam," went the English announcements in the station's foreign service. Broadcasts were also carried in Khmer, Vietnamese and Lao. The broadcasts, not surprisingly, called for a pullout of U.S. forces, a victory for the Vietcong and independence for South Vietnam.

English language broadcasts were also targeted at U.S. troops serving in South Vietnam and there were reports that some U.S. prisoners of war were forced to listen to the broadcasts of Radio Liberation as an "educational exercise."

Frequencies used included 7.414, 7.470, 10.010, 12.100, 12.110, 14.990 and 15.048. The station was easily heard in the United States and some listeners actually received verifications from the Liberation Front's offices in Paris and Prague.

With the pullout of the United States and the collapse of the South Vietnam government in 1975, Radio Liberation's task was completed. Its facilities were eventually put to use for Vietnamese government regional services.



LIBERATION RADIO
The Voice of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam

SOUTH VIET-NAM, August 15, 1970.

Mr. GERRY L. DEITER, WF8GHDS
Rt. 1, Maple Rd.
Lake Geneva, Wis. 53147
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

We are glad to inform you of the receipt of your letter dated June 30, 1970 concerning our broadcast in Vietnamese language of April 18, 1970. Your report exactly corresponds to our characteristics.

We would like to inform you that our French language broadcasts are released every day :

- at 3 hrs (Indochina time) or 20 hrs (GMT) in the 19 and 25 meter-bands (or on 15,050 and 12,000 kilocycles),
- at 5.30 hrs (Indochina time) in the 31 and 41 meter-bands (or on 10,050, 9,920 and 7,400 kilocycles),
- and at 21 hrs (Indochina time) in the 25 and 31 meter-bands (or on 9,920 and 12,000 kilocycles).

Our single broadcast in English (exclusively for GIs in South Viet-Nam) is released every day :

- at 5 hrs (Indochina time) in the 31 and 41 meter-bands (or on 10,050, 9,920 and 7,400 kilocycles),
- and at 11.30 hrs (Indochina time) in the 25 and 31 meter-bands (or on 9,920 and 12,000 kilocycles).

We would be very grateful to you for following our broadcasts and introducing them to your friends and acquaintainces and for letting us know your views and suggestions.

With our sincere thanks.

Yours truly,
LIBERATION RADIO.

Address :

LIBERATION RADIO
c/o Information Bureau
of the P.R.G. of the
Republic of South Viet-Nam
39, avenue Georges Mandel
PARIS (16e).

DAI PHAT THANH GIAI PHONG

*The communist run liberation radio during the Vietnam war replied with both English and French letters.*

# RADIO SWAN

The history of clandestine radio, if it is ever written, will contain no more interesting, complex or speculated-upon story than the saga of Radio Swan.

In the late 1950's and early 1960's, anti-Castro paranoia struck Washington, D.C. as United States leaders finally became certain that Castro was, indeed, a communist; that a communist-controlled nation now existed some ninety miles from the shores of the United States.

For some time, anti-Castro radio programming had been going out to Cuba from United States radio stations. Many of the Cuban exile groups were producing their own programs, pushing whatever political line they favored to replace the Castro regime. A number of medium wave commercial stations in the southern part of the country carried programs of this type.

On shortwave, the independent station WRUL – Radio New York Worldwide (now WYFR) had a regular programming line-up of anti-Castro shows produced by various exile groups.

In the late 1950's, near the conclusion of the Eisenhower administration, planning got underway in the high councils of government for an invasion of Cuba which would, it was hoped, end with the overthrow of Castro and the installation of a democratic government on the island. The Central Intelligence Agency called on its propaganda experience to back up this effort with broadcasting in order to soften things up in Cuba prior to the invasion. CIA operative, David Atlee Phillipps, and a man he identifies only as "Abe" were charged with the task of putting an anti-Castro radio station on the air. In his book *The Nightwatch,* [1] Phillipps notes that Abe was a staff aid to Richard Bissell, then CIA Deputy Director of Plans and later to become Director of the CIA.

The first task confronting the CIA people was the selection of a site for this new station. They chose a tiny speck of land in the western Caribbean, some 300 miles southwest of Cuba, off the coast of Honduras. The United States and Honduras had both laid claim to the Swan Islands since the 1800's. There was also a private ownership claim.

*This photo taken from roll of 8mm movie film.*

*An aerial view of the Swan complex with weather station at left. Photo courtesy Tom Kneitel.*

The principal activity on Swan was mining guano. The island was, in fact, largely made up of the stuff. There was no commercial air service. Indeed, nothing much at all in the way of an airfield. The population of the island amounted to only twenty or thirty people.

Actually, references to Swan Island should more accurately be to Great Swan Island, for there is an even smaller island, Little Swan, and a small reef called Bobby Cay which, together, make up the Swan Island group.

[1]Phillipps, David Atlee, *The Nightwatch,* Athneum, 1977

Swan Island was "owned" by a Charles Sumner Smith of Boston. His son, Sumner, had foreclosed his father's mortgage on the island and transferred ownership to his four children (Charles Sumner Smith's grandchildren) but continued to represent their interests regarding Swan Island. The government of Honduras, as was mentioned, also laid claim to the island and, indeed, eventually brought the dispute to the United Nations. In 1971, the United States turned the islands over to Honduras.

A United States weather bureau was established on Great Swan in 1937 and later an FAA radio beacon was established there. It was into this confused and conflicting package of interests that the CIA jumped, having decided it was the perfect spot for their clandestine radio effort.

Phillipps set up a production unit in Miami and began a frantic search for a transmitter. He found one belonging to the U.S. Army which was about to be shipped to Germany for use by the Voice of America. The transmitter never made it to Germany. Instead it was shipped, courtesy of the U.S. Navy, to Swan Island where Navy Seabees were already busy constructing a pier and building an airfield which could service larger planes.

A fifty kilowatt medium wave transmitter was installed on Swan and shortly thereafter a 7.5 kilowatt unit for shortwave. Both were installed in stainless steel trailers, complete with awnings to protect the equipment from the hot Caribbean sun. The medium wave outlet operated on 1160 KHz (later 1165 and still later 1157 to avoid co-channel interference). Shortwave broadcasts were on 6.000 MHz. Two, 250 foot broadcast towers took the transmitter feeds.

The facility was operated by a team from the Philco Corporation which had a unit on staff that was equipped to go into a country and put a station on the air quickly and then operate it until locals could be trained. The transmitting facility was about half a mile from the weather bureau installation. Radio Swan's compound was about a mile down the road from the transmitter site. Some labor had been imported from the Cayman Islands.

In all, according to Phillipps, it took only about a month from the time the assignment was given to him until Radio Swan came on the air in May of 1960. Thus, Radio Swan had nearly a year's time to attempt to soften things up before the invasion.

If one wanted to contact Radio Swan; one did not write to the station on Swan Island. The CIA set up a front organization, The Gibralter Steamship Company, which initially operated out of offices at 437 5th Avenue in New York City. Shortwave listeners had their suspicions aroused as soon as it became known that the Gibralter Steamship Company owned no ships of any kind!

Gibralter's president was said to be a Thomas Dudley Cabot of Weston, Massachusetts, a director of the First National Bank of Boston, former president of the United Fruit Company and former director of the State Department's Office of International Security Affairs under the Truman administration. Stockholders included a Walter G. Lohr of Baltimore and Sumner Smith, which said he had leased the island to Gibralter which, in turn, owned Radio Swan.

Radio Swan's Commercial Manager, Horton H. Heath, whose name appeared on the first verifications received from the station, claimed that Radio Swan was strictly a commercial venture. Programming was said to include news, music, religion, commercials and soap operas. There was even a commercial rate card for those who wished to buy time. Basic rate – $24 per minute, which was extremely low considering Gibralter's claim that a potential audience of 20 million existed for Radio Swan's programs.

To help in the sale of commercial time, Gibralter called on a New York advertising representative firm, Pan American Broadcasting. As it turned out, the president of Pan American was the same man who, at the time, owned WRUL which was already busy carrying anti-Castro broadcasts. WRUL, meantime, stated that it would be happy to cooperate with Radio Swan and to provide programming from its Cuban exile sources. The Radio Free Cuba Committee (a source of much anti-Castro radio programming) also extended its hand.

Early programming was recorded at the Gibralter Steamship Company's New York offices and sent by tape to the island. Other programs were produced by a staff of some 30 people in Miami and taped at Continental Sound Recording Studios there, then flown in to the island twice a week.

The Haitian dictator Dr. Francois Duvalier even got into the act. Papa Doc was upset that WRUL was airing anti-Haitian broadcasts from Haitian exile groups. The much-feared Haitian headman had his

GIBRALTAR
STEAMSHIP
CORPORATION

437 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 5-4170

August 16, 1960

Dear Mr. Dexter:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning reception of Radio Swan programs. We are pleased to verify your report, which is in conformity with our program schedule, and is informative and helpful.

Radio Swan, the International Voice of the Caribbean, is a powerful new commercial station, owned by the Gibraltar Steamship Corporation. It is located in the Swan Islands, West Indies, approximately 100 miles northeast of Honduras.

We hope you will continue to be one of the thousands of listeners in our rapidly growing international audience.

Sincerely yours,

Horton H. Heath

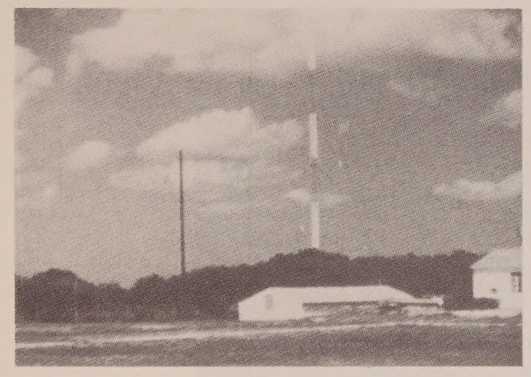
Horton H. Heath
Commercial Manager

RADIO SWAN HOURS OF BROADCASTING

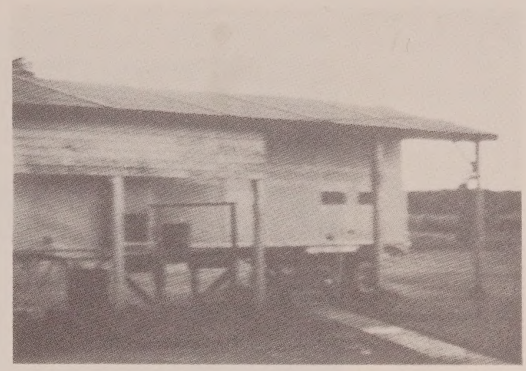
(Eastern Standard Time)

| MEDIUM WAVE (1160 KC-50 KW) | SHORT WAVE (6 MC-7½ KW) |
|---|---|
| 5:00 - 7:00 A.M. (in Spanish) | 8:00 - 10:00 A.M. |
| 7:00 - 8:00 P.M. (in English) | 10:00 - 11:00 P.M. |
| 8:00 - 9:30 P.M. (in Spanish) | 11:00 - 12:30 P.M. |

*The letter issued by the Gibralter Steamship Company confirming reception of the CIA's Radio Swan.*



*Swan Island's low frequency radio beacon antennas. Photo courtesy of Tom Kneitel.*



*Trailers housing the Radio Swan transmitters. Photo courtesy of Tom Kneitel.*

Tonton Macoute terrorist police obtain access to the WRUL studios, substitute taped programming for that destined for Swan Island. The new tapes, obviously more favorable to Papa Doc, were apparently aired from Swan before the ruse was discovered.

As speculation and questions about Radio Swan mounted, the FCC answered inquiries by saying that it had not licensed the station and knew nothing about the operation. Sumner Smith referred those making inquiries to the U.S. government. Agencies and departments of the government which might be presumed to know something simply batted the ball back and forth.

As the date for the Bay of Pigs invasion approached, the programming on Radio Swan became more and more vitriolic. More and more time was devoted to the anti-Castro line. Strange, cryptic messages began appearing in the broadcasts, apparently designed to be (or appear to be) coded messages to dissidents on the island. Then, one night, this message was beamed over the CIA's station on Swan: "Alert, alert. Look well at the rainbow. The fish will rise very soon. The sky is blue. The fish is red"...and the Bay of Pigs invasion was on.

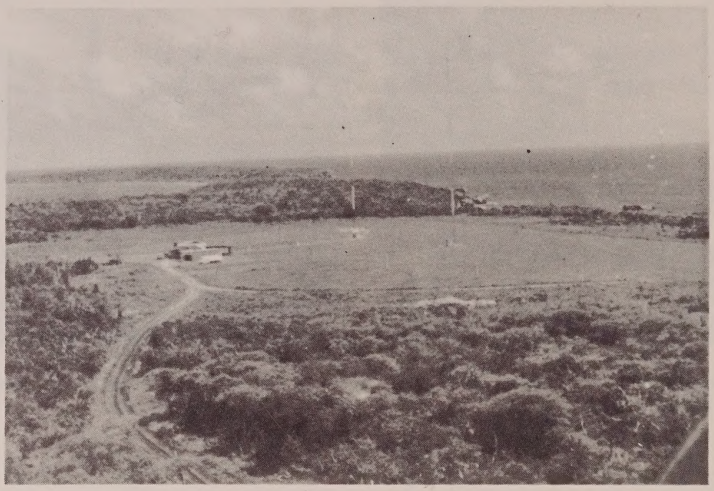
Radio Swan promptly went to a 24 hour a day schedule and the messages kept coming. "Chico is in the house. Visit him." And, "the fish will not take much time to rise." The fish had been selected as the symbol for the invasion.

Programs from Swan appealed to Castro forces to join the revolt and engage in sabotage. The enticing messages were composed by none other than Howard Hunt of Watergate fame, who modeled them after the style used by the English in their coded communications with underground agents via BBC broadcasts during World War II.

Even after the collapse of the invasion effort, Radio Swan continued to broadcast messages to nonexistent battle units. Castro was not fooled. Indeed, Castro had apparently known from the beginning where Radio Swan was located and what its purpose was.

Some months after the disaster on the beaches, Gibralter Steamship pulled out of New York and set up shop in the Langford Building in downtown Miami, Florida. Shortly after this move, Gibralter disappeared! In its place came the Vanguard Service Corporation (another CIA front organization). Vanguard called itself a consultant group. The whole thing might have been a touch more believable had not Vanguard occupied the same set of offices in the same building and used the same phone number as Gibralter. In fact, it would seem to have made more sense to let Gibralter disappear in New York and Vanguard spring up in Miami.

Still, Vanguard did have a different board of directors. Included were Rosevelt C. Houser, a director of the Miami National Bank who later became president of Vanguard; William H. West, Jr., a bank vice president of Virginia served as president and treasurer of Vanguard. Another banker, James Hollingsworth was listed as vice president and a Richard S. Greenlee of New York acted as secretary.



*A view of the Radio Swan installation on Swan Island. Photo courtesy of Don Jensen.*

The same month in which Gibralter became Vanguard, Radio Swan also took on a new name — Radio Americas. The former operations manager of Gibralter Steamship, Roger Butts, became the new manager of Radio Americas. Radio Americas continued to claim that it was strictly a commercial venture. But, at the same time, it continued to call upon the people of Cuba to make trouble for Castro by such tactics as burning the sugar cane fields and other activities.

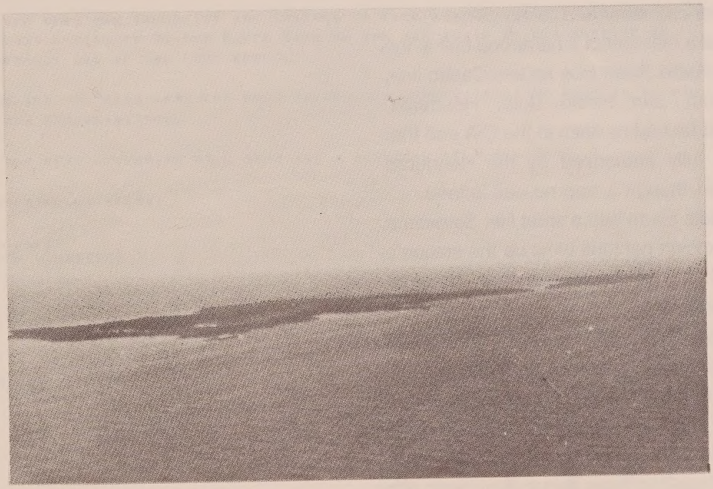
In 1962, a Mr. and Mrs. Prince S. Crowell of Massachusetts decided to visit Swan Island. Their interest had nothing to do with radio or an interest in intelligence operations. Mr. Crowell had had a previous association with guano mining and an interest in the subject strong enough to lead him to attempt to visit as many such operations as he could. It had become something of a hobby. It took a great deal of persistence but eventually the Crowells were invited to the island and shown around the place, including a visit to the radio station. Some reports say that they knew so little of radio they didn't know what they were seeing, but other reports say that Mrs. Crowell was aware of what was being shown her.

Several years later, there was a more knowledgeable visitor to the island. Thomas Kneitel, K2AES, now editor of *Popular Communications Magazine,* decided to get to the bottom of the question about Radio Swan's location once and for all in an attempt to settle the questions still raging through the shortwave listening hobby. Kneitel's group was given a full tour of the island and the Radio Americas installation, which he found located on the western end of the landing strip. There were transmitters on the northeast side of the island, and living areas on the southwest side. Kneitel reported a receiving site with a studio and radioteletype equipment, a two-man staff on hand to handle live announcements, and transmitter vans under a common roof connected by wooden walkways.

Radio America's staff consisted of six operators and engineers, including two to handle the diesel power generator. There were also ten Honduran and Cayman workers. There were even two bars. The Iggy Club and the "Playboy" Club, so named because much of the decor consisted of foldouts from the magazine.

On his return to the states, Kneitel published an article in *Electronics Illustrated* with the full story of the trip and the tour. Shortly after that article was pub-

*Medium wave transmitter site, looking approximately southwest.*



*Distant shot of Great Swan (left) and Little Swan Island.*

lished, Radio Americas announced that it was leaving the air for good.

After a seven-year run, the swan song came for the CIA radio effort on May 15, 1968 when Radio Americas signed off the air for the final time. We don't know what happened to the equipment, Vanguard Service had already disappeared, leaving the control of the station in the hands of a new group, Radio Americas Incorporated, which operated out of Coral Gables, Florida. Presumably the Hondurans went back to Honduras, the Cayman Islanders went home too, and the CIA people returned to Langley for new assignments. But, the Radio Swan story has several postscripts.

Nearly seven years after the demise of Radio Americas, another Radio Swan popped up! This one began operating in June of 1975 on 6.185, later moving to the original Radio Swan frequency of 6.000 Mhz. Replies to reception reports came from a Ralph H. Nordarse, president of the new Radio Swan. His original letters said that the communists were taking over and it had become necessary to put Radio Swan back on the air, an attempt to make some connection between the two stations. The initial replies were mailed from Miami, where much of the original Radio Swan-Radio Americas story had taken place.

Nodarse was a member of a paratroop unit at the Bay of Pigs. His Radio Swan took an anti-Castro line, broadcasting from San Pedro Sula, Honduras. Nodarse said that he had no links to the CIA and that his station was fully authorized by the Honduran government (even though it had no call letters).

The new Radio Swan had a short life. Sometime during 1976, unknown persons blew up the station's antennas and that was the end of that. Nodarse blamed the communists.

Sometime later, Nodarse is believed to have also operated a clandestine "Voice of the Special Anti-Castro Guerrilla Forces," which was directed at post-Somosa Nicaragua. This station broadcast, briefly, from Rio Piedras on the outskirts of San Pedro Sula. The operator of the station was said to have been one Prudencio Nodarse.

The Radio Swan story had everything. CIA agents, front organizations, an uncertain transmitter location (for a time anyway), coded messages, an important part in a military invasion. It involved politicians in Washington, dictators, private citizens and all the while just enough information trickled out to whet the appetite for those following the story to seek more. Self-proclaimed authorities had Radio Swan on Navassa Island or Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula. Castro raged against it. The FCC "never heard of it," and clandestine followers were enthralled — digging, pursuing, investigating over a period of some seven years.

Radio Swan was one of a kind.

APARTADO
882
RIO DE PIEDRAS

# RADIO SWAN

1100 K. C. - 6185 K C. Banda Internacional de 49 Metros

TELEFONO
52-16-23
SAN PEDRO SULA,
HONDURAS, C. A.

JULY 30TH 1975.

DEAR MR. DEXTER:

WE RECEIVED YOUR REPORT TODAY THAT YOU HEARED RADIO SWAN ON 6185 Kc. ON THE BAND OF 49 METERS.

RADIO SWAN WAS BORN ON A SHIP IN 1960 IT WAS AN ANTICOMMUNIST STATION, IT WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE ISLAND OF SWAN, WHICH AT THAT TIME BELONGED TO THE AMERICAN GOVERMENT.

AFTER THE BAY OF PIGS INVASION TO CUBA, THE CENTRAL INTELIGENCE AGENCIE (CIA) CLOSED DOWN RADIO SWAN. THE ISLAND OF SWAN WAS GIVEN BACK TO THE HONDURAN GOVERMENT 2 YEARS AGO.

AS YOU KNOW THE COMMUNIST ARE TRAYING TO TAKE OVER LATIN AMERICAN, WE FOUNDED NECESSARY TO PUT RADIO SWAN ON THE AIR AGAIN IN THE DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY AND OF THE FREE WORLD.

THANKING YOU ONCE MORE FOR YOUR REPORT AND APPRECIATING TO KEEP US INFORM OF OUR TRANSMISSIONS.

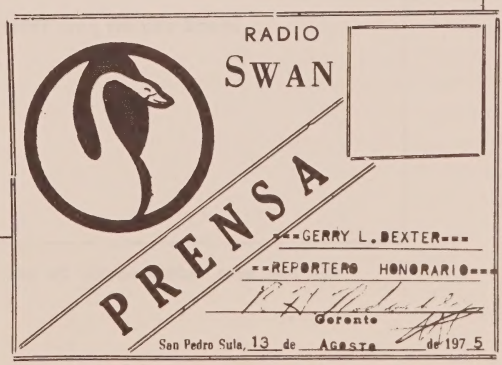
IN OUR NEXT LETTER, WE WILL SEND YOU A SOUVENIR OF RADIO SWAN.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

RALPH H. NOBARSE
PRESIDENT

RHN/AH

Paris, 6 de Mayo de 1966




*Verification letter and press card from Radio Swan's namesake. Note the attempted tie-in to the original Radio Swan.*

This will verify your reception of Radio Americas

on 1160 ☐ / 6000 ☒ kcs, at 0026-0100 EST, on 12 JAN. 1966.

Our 1160 kc transmitter is a 50 kw RCA using two 250-foot vertical radiators. The 6000 kc transmitter is a 7.5 kw RCA feeding a full-wave dipole.

Thank you for your interest.

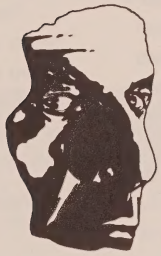
73's

Radio Americas

*QSL card from Radio Americas, the new name for Radio Swan after the Bay of Pigs.*

# III

# CLANDESTINES TODAY



# AFGHANISTAN

A brief flute melody announces the beginning of the broadcasts of the *Voice of the United Muslim Fighters of Afghanistan,* which opposes Soviet occupation of that country. The station came on the air in 1980, using the name Radio Mujahidin Afghanistan. It currently operates from 0100 to 0155 and 1500 to 1555, the former on 15.460 and 9.710, the latter on 15.305 and 9.710.

Egypt may well be playing host to these broadcasts, since one listener noted an occasion wherein the program began after the end of a Radio Cairo broadcast, with no break in the transmission. Indeed, this may be the same facility as that used for the anti-Iranian station, Radio Vata (see under Iran.)

A so far unlocated shortwave frequency is said to be used by *Radio Free Kabul.* Radio Free Kabul came about after a meeting in Paris following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The station's operation is built around a series of small, easily-moved FM transmitters which are built outside the country and then smuggled in for use by the Afghan rebels. Some 13 such outlets were in existence by mid 1983, with still more in the planning stages.

Sources in contact with the Radio Free Kabul operation have stated that there is a desire to make more use of shortwave in the future. The FM outlets, of course, have a range which is very limited but, nonetheless, are creating a constant source of irritation to the Soviets.

Radio Free Kabul has support from a wide range of persons and groups, and maintains a continuing fund-raising effort in order to build and maintain their broadcast network.

# ANGOLA

One of the losers in the Angolan civil war was Jonas Savimba's UNITA party. This political group is represented by *La Voz de Resistencia de Galo Negro* (The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel). The Cockerel is reported to be the symbol of UNITA.

This station is on the air in Portuguese and vernaculars on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 0430 to 0630, and on the same frequency at 1730 to 1830 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Broadcasts open with the sound of a cock crowing.

UNITA also operates or is connected with *The Voice of Truth* (A Voz de Verdade), which seems to also use 4.950 during approximately the same time frame on days which Galo Negro is not scheduled.

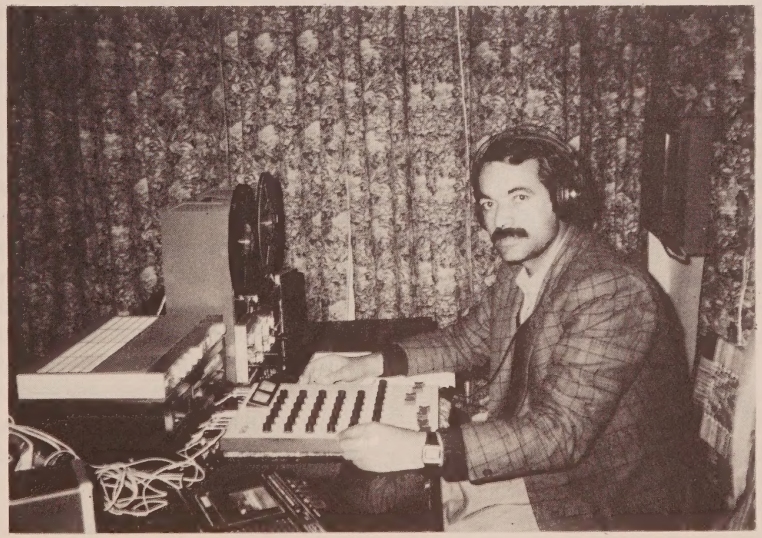
Another anti-Angolan broadcast, reported as "Radio Olanda" (a tentative name), was first heard in 1980 in the region of 7.218. More recently, a broadcast of this nature was noted around 0500 or 0530 on 6.045 aimed at Cuban troops stationed in Angola.

Transmitters for all of these broadcasts are believed to be based in the Republic of South Africa, where government elements may have a great deal to say about their operation. Actual transmitter site may be the Paradys transmitting station, which is used in part, for South African government broadcasting.

# MOROCCO

The Popular Front for the Liberation of the Sahara — the Polisario Front — operates the *Voice of Free Sahara,* (La Voix du Sahara Libre), which opposes Moroccan control of the Western Sahara. This broadcast has been on the air intermittantly since 1976 and was last scheduled for one hour's time at 2100 or 2200 on 15.150, probably via Algerian Radio. Investigations have not been able to determine its current status.

*Equipment on its way to Radio Free Kabul. Paris RFK Committee member Olga Svintsova bringing antenna; young French engineer Bruno Bucher brings new transmitter.*



*A Radio Free Kabul program is taped from studios near the Afghan border.*

# NAMIBIA

There are many elements which would like to see a solution to the problem of Namibia (Southwest Africa). None more than the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which airs *The Voice of Namibia* over a number of stations operated by sympathetic governments.

The program is aired over Radio Maputo in Mozambique from 1200 to 1230 on 9.605 and 11.815. The Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia carries it on 9.595 from 1900 to 1930. It is on Radio Nacional de Angola from 1630 to 1700 on 7.245, 9.535 or 9.660 and 11.955. Radio Tanzania carries the program from 0415 on Sundays on 7.160 and 9.685, also other days from 1830 to 1900 on 15.435, 9.750, 9.685, 7.165 and 6.105. Radio Zambia airs the broadcast from 1830 to 1900 on 6.060, 6.165, 7.235 and 9.580 and Radio Brazzaville, in the Congo, carries it from 1730 to 1800 on 4.765, 9.715 and 15.190.

South Africa holds effective control of Namibia despite United Nations calls for its removal and for Namibian independence.

# MOZAMBIQUE

Although it claims a location inside Mozambique (an understandable temptation for any clandestine operation), *The Voice of the Mozambique National Resistance* is, in fact, coming from The Republic of South Africa.

When it began in 1976, the station was called The Voice of Free Africa (A Voz do Africa Livre), directed against the Mozambique government of President Samora Machel. The campaign continues under the new name.

In April of 1983, the general secretary of the Mozambique National Movement was killed in a power struggle within the movement, and at about the same time A Voz do Africa Livre went off the air.

The resistance movement had been formed originally by the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organization as a fifth column attempting to subvert Machel's support for now Zimbabwe President Mugabe's guerrillas in their war for an independent Zimbabwe. After independence for Zimbabwe was won and Mugabe took power, South Africa took over support for the anti-Mozambique movement.

The new, current name for the clandestine broadcaster representing the Mozambique National Resistance resulted from a smoothing over of differences within the anti-Mozambique forces and a rededication to the overthrow of Machel.

Originally, broadcasts probably came from Rhodesia. Transmitters are now very likely located in South Africa. Broadcasts call upon the people of Mozambique to, "rise up against Machelist communism." Broadcasts are on the air daily from 0400 to 0500 and 1700 to 1800. The usual frequency over the past several years has been 4.764, although recently this has varied up to 4.772. An outlet on 3.590 was added in late 1983. The station says it wishes to, "launch the cry of revolt of the people in their historic struggle against communist aggression."

# LIBYA

Colonel Kadaffi of Libya does not get as good as he gives in the field of clandestine broadcasting.

There's only one anti-Libyan station in operation so far as we've been able to discover. That is the *Voice of the Libyan People,* operated by something called the National Front For the Salvation of Libya.

The station began in the fall of 1982 with the aim of exposing, "the disruptive reality of the Kadaffi regime," and hoping to "restore the national honor." The station calls for the setting up of a national democratic and constitutional regime.

Broadcasts are transmitted from 1530 to 1600, 2100 to 2130 and 0530 to 0600 on a number of frequencies, including 11.285, 11.365, 11.460, 11.977, 12.645. Frequency and time pairings seem to be highly erratic with not all frequencies in use during any one period. The station has also reportedly been heard around 0700 on 9.533. Broadcasts are almost exclusively in Arabic, although some English has been used, especially during events such as meetings of the Organization of African Unity.

The broadcasts are, not surprisingly, jammed by Libya, and probably come from the Sudan. Some suspect Egyptian assistance in the operation or at least the initial phase of this clandestine broadcasting effort.

# CHAD

Anyone who paid attention to the news in the summer of 1983 knows just who is out to get the government of Chad.

For sometime prior to the most recent episode in Chad's long internal strife, a station calling itself *Radio Bardai* was on the air, claiming to be the Chad National Radio or the Voice of the Chadian National Liberation Army (ACNL). The station claimed to be located in the town of Bardai in northern Chad. It may indeed be there, but equally likely, is the use of Libyan government radio facilities.

The station supports the traditional National Union Government under former leader Goukouni Queddi, and is hostile to Chad president Hissein Hobre. Queddi is Libya's choice for the leadership of Chad.

It is scheduled from 1800 to 2000, occasionally later, and again from 0800 in French, Arabic, and vernaculars on 6.001 (formerly 6.009). Identification announcements in French are "Ici Bardí, Radiodifusion Nationale Tchadienne, la voix de la liberation." (This is Bardai, Chad National Radio, the voice of liberation.)

The station began in January of 1983 with a reported 100 kilowatts. There have been several receptions of this on the East Coast of the United States.

# SUDAN

The Libyan colonel doesn't care for the current government of Sudan either. So, we have the *Voice of the Sudanese Popular Revolution* (popular, at least, in Tripoli).

This one has been on since August of 1982 via Libyan transmitters from 1430 to 1730 or 1330 to 1630 (depending on daylight vs. standard time) using 17.930. Occasionally 17.940 is used instead and, more rarely, 15.450.

Broadcasts oppose the Numeri government of Sudan and can easily be heard in the United States.

# ZIMBABWE

Up until 1980, a "Voice of Zimbabwe" had been on the air in English and vernaculars via Mozambique government radio, attempting to promote a speedy resolution of the intricacies involving the attainment of independence for Rhodesia/Zimbabwe.

A quite different *Voice of Zimbabwe* may now be on the air or intended to begin soon, this one opposing the government of Zimbabwe.

In the spring of 1983, a South African government spokesman said a station by that name would be started. As yet there is no evidence that it has actually begun broadcasts.

A station opposing the Mugabe government of Zimbabwe did begin operating in March of 1983, and it may have been this station which the South African government spokesman had in mind. This one is called *Radio Truth.* It transmits nightly half-hour programs beginning at 0430 (sometimes 0500) on 5.015, although this is occasionally replaced by 4.902. The station identifies in English and can be easily identified by its bird call interval signal.

Radio Truth's mission is to create trouble for the Zimbabwe government by attempting to set the Matebele people against the ruling Shona tribe.

One clandestine radio expert has guessed that the station (and probably the others believed to be based in South Africa) is operated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Information of the government of the Republic of South Africa.

# SOUTH AFRICA

The African National Congress, which is supported by most of the continent, produces a *Radio Freedom* program aimed at the Republic of South Africa. Radio Freedom wages a verbal war against South Africa's race policies.

The African National Congress is a long established institution, having been organized in 1912. Throughout most of its history, it has attempted to create change in South Africa through persuasion, logic and non-violence. However, in recent times, a more militant faction has broken away from the main body and their work is occasionally reported in the media in stories of acts of sabotage against South Africa.

Radio Freedom is carried by Radio Tanzania on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 0415 to 0430, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 1815 to 1930 and Sundays from 1845 to 1900 on 7.165 and 9.685. The program is on Radio Nacional, Angola from 1730 to 1800 on 7.215, 7.245, 9.535, 9.660 and 11.955. Also, via the Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia at 1930 to 2000 on 9.595.

# YEMEN

*The Voice of the Free Sons* (or People) *of the Yemini South* is directed against the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (Aden). It may be the successor to an earlier operation called the Voice of Free Yemini South. Both the current and the former are thought to be creations of Saudi Arabia.

Transmissions of the Voice of the Free Sons of the Yemini South are on 11.180 from 1300 to 1500 and 2000 to 2200, in Arabic.

# ETHIOPIA

The Eritrean People's Liberation Front operates *The Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea,* which seeks independence for this Ethiopian province. It broadcasts in Arabic, Afar, Tigre, and Amharic from 0400 to 0600, 1430 to 1630 and 1800 to 2000 on 3.760, 7.450, 9.950 and 14.340, all variable. A newer frequency is 6.250.

Location is unknown but believed to be in either Egypt or Iraq. There are reports that technical assistance in putting the station on the air was given by the United Arab Emirates. The variable frequencies are said by the station to be necessary to escape jamming efforts which have been going on since the beginning of 1982.

Radio Mogadishu, the Somali government station, provides time for the *Voice of the Western Somali and Somali Abo Liberation Fronts,* which supports Somali claims to the Ogaden area of Ethiopia. The Abo is a tribe located in southeastern Ethiopia. The station has been active since 1979, although the broadcasts have been somewhat sporadic. Programs are scheduled from 1200 to 1330 GMT and 1830 to 2100 in Somali, Arabic and vernaculars via Mogadishu on 6.095 MHz. Also carried via Mogadishu is the *Voice of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea,* which is on 6.095 from 1830 to 2000 in Tigre, Amharic and Arabic.

Another anti-Ethiopian is the *Voice of the Tigre Revolution,* operated by the *Tigre Liberation Front* which seeks independence for that Ethiopian province. Broadcasts are scheduled from 1315 to 1415 on 7.320 and 15.450 variable. The Sudanese government radio carries the *Voice of the Eritrean Liberation Front* in local languages from 1500 to 1600 on 5.038 and 6.150.

Also broadcast over Radio Sudan is *The Voice of Free Ethiopia,* from 0600 to 0700, 1230 to 1300, 1600 to 1630 again on 5.038 and 6.150. *The Voice of the Ethiopian Revolution* is aired via Iraqi radio from 0345 to 0445 and 1400 to 1530 on 6.170 and 7.245.

So, the folks in Addis Ababa have it coming at them from every side and do surprisingly little in the way of counter broadcasting.

*Map shows Eritrea, the Ethiopian state seeking independence. Courtesy Eritrean Relief Committee.*

## THE COUNTRY

**LOCATION:** **Eritrea, an integral part of the Horn of Africa, occupies about 625 miles (1,000 kilometers) of the Red Sea coast line. Its strategic location attracted colonizers of all sorts over the centuries.**

**AREA:** **50,000 square miles, approximately the size of Pennsylvania.**

**POPULATION:** **3.5 million.**

# THE HISTORY

**The history of the Eritrean people is marked by foreign aggression and invasions:**

- **In the early 16th century, the Turks occupied the country and stayed there for three centuries.**
- **Then in 1865 the invading Egyptians displaced the Turks and ruled part of Eritrea.**
- **In 1885 the Italians succeeded in colonizing Eritrea.**
- **In 1941 the Italians were defeated and Eritrea became a trustee territory under the British Military Administration.**
- **In 1952 the United Nations resolved to federate Eritrea and Ethiopia.**
- **In 1962 Ethiopia illegally abrogated the U.N.-sponsored federation and forcibly annexed Eritrea.**

**The Eritrean people have a long history of resistance against foreign aggression and occupation.**

**After years of peaceful resistance, an armed struggle for national independence and democracy began in 1961. Through the years, the Eritrean people have shown their determination to free themselves from the bondage of Ethiopian subjugation and attain freedom and human dignity.**

ህዝባዊ ግንባር ሓርነት ኤርትራ الجبهة الشعبية لتحرير ارتريا

ክፍሊ ዜናን ፕሮፓጋንዳን

Information and Propoganda Dept.
Radio Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea
EPLF - Base area - Eritrea
28th January, 1983

Dear Friend,

Extending our revolutionary greetings and best wishes, we would like to inform you that we are in receipt of your letter dated October 12 th 1982.

Your sincere eagerness to get a reply to your question has not been met promptly; and that might have aroused some doubt in your mind. However, please be assured that we would have responded much earlier if we could. The delay was due to the fact that your letter reached us very late. We got it only at the begining of this week - on the 25th of January.

In replaying the piece of tape-recording enclosed in your letter, we found out that it was the introduction to the Tigrinya programme of the Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea. By refering to our archieves, we are able to confirm that the date of transmission of the programme you recorded was October 11 th, 1982. As you noticed, the reception was comparatively good. We are very glad to know through you, that our broadcasting can be heard as far as in Europe.

Giving due regards to your sympathetic attitude towards the liberation struggle of our people and to the interesting hobby you have developed since long in radio monitoring, we take great pleasure in informing you that Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea is transmitted in the folloeing frequencies: 20 m- band - 14,340 KHZ, 31m- band - 9, 950 KHZ, 41 m- band - 7, 450 KHZ, 80 m? band - 3, 760 KHZ. Hours of transmisssion are as indicated below.

..../ 2

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tigrinya programme – every day at | 7–7:30 hrs | 18–18:30hrs | 21–21:30hrs |
| Tigre " " " " | 7:30–8 hrs | 19–19:30 hrs | 21:30–22 hrs |
| Afaar " on Mon., Wedn., Fri., Sat. at | 8–8:30 hrs | 19–19:30 hrs | 22–22:30 " |
| Amharic " on Sun., Tues., Thr. at | 8–8:30 " | 19–19:30 " | 22–22:30 " |
| Arabic " every day at | 8;30–9 " | 19:30–20 " | 22:30–21 " |

N.B Hours are stated in local time. There is a difference of three hours between GMT and our local time.

We would also like to inform you that our transmission will slightly vary around the indicated frequencies, This has been made necessary to evade the enemy's jamming efforts which have been going on since the begining of last year, in a futile attempt to silence the Voice of the Broad Masses. In this connection, we would appreciate it very much if you would let us know how you receive our broadcasts.

Please give our kind regards and greetings to our friend Frits N. Eisenloeffel.

Victory to the Masses.

Tesfai Ghebreselessie

For EPLF Inf. & Prop. Dept.

*A rare QSL from the voice of the broad masses of Eritrea.*

# SOMALIA

In February, 1979, a station calling itself "Radio Kumlis" went on the air in opposition to the Somali government headed by Mohammad Siad Barre. The broadcasts called Mohammad Siad Barre an "anti-Islam gangster," and the station called for a holy war against the Somali government.

These broadcasts undoubtedly originate in Ethiopia in response to Barre's attempts to sieze Ethiopia's Ogaden area in 1978. Barre also claims parts of Kenya and Djibouti.

Later, the station changed its name to the present *Radio Halgan* as a result of the dissolving of the Democratic Action Front (DAF), which had supported the broadcasts. Two new groups were formed — The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somali and the Somali National Movement.

One hour broadcasts in Somali are carried over The Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia (the Ethiopian government station) from 1800 to 1900 on variable 9.595.

# LEBANON

Lebanon is a cauldron of conflicting aims and viewpoints, a swirling madhouse of violence. Literally dozens of militant groups and factions with the Moslem and Christian ranks plus the government, the Syrians, the Israelis and peace-keeping forces create a mind-boggling mixture.

There are some sixteen recognized sects in the country. The central government at present controls little more than Beirut and no one who wants to put a radio station on the air. But it spends much energy worrying about the small legality of a broadcasting license.

Lebanon is also rather unique in that most of the broadcasters are located within the country rather than having to operate from a safe point outside the borders.

*The Voice of Lebanon,* the "Voice of freedom and dignity," is operated by the Phalangist Party. It is on the air daily on 6.550 from 0455, with a reported fifteen kilowatts of power. The station has been on medium wave for a number of years. Shortwave was added more recently. Operation has been on and off and the station was damaged by a rocket attack on one occasion. The Colonel Bogey March and the theme from "Quo Vadis" are frequently used during the broadcasts.

*The Voice of Arab Lebanon* is a newer operation run by the al-Murabitun independent Nassarite movement and Muslim militia. It, too, has broadcast on medium wave for a number of years and added shortwave to its coverage only in the past year or so.

As of 1979, it was operating out of a bombed-out building in the Ashrafiyah district of Beirut. It has said that it would close down if the Voice of Lebanon would also discontinue broadcasting. Sign on is at 0400 although it is sometimes later than that. Frequencies used have included 6.233 and 6.400. Currently it is on 6.519.

Both of the above stations can be heard in the United States, albeit poorly. Not surprisingly, the Libyans have their finger in the Lebanese pie as well. *The Voice of the Great Homeland/Voice of the People's Revolution* operates on 17.930 (sometimes 17.940) and 15.235 from 1900 to 2000.

# PALESTINE

The so far unanswerable questions and demands raised by the Palestine Liberation Organization are raised again and again via clandestine broadcasting.

The PLO produces *The Voice of Palestine — Voice of The Palestinian Revolution* program and has agreements with several Middle East and African governments which allows the PLO airtime on government broadcasting stations. The broadcasts were taped in Beirut, where the PLO had its headquarters up until the time the PLO was forced out of that country, officially at least. Since then they have managed to continue their programs, probably taping at studios in Syria and/or Iraq.

The PLO has made a string of proposals to various governments in the area, in the hope of establishing new studios or independent radio stations operated by the organization. In late 1982 Iraq agreed to let the PLO build a station there, although this was apparently to be strictly medium wave. Egypt declined a similar request, citing unpleasant experiences with this sort of thing in the past. Currently there are proposals to establish PLO stations in Cyprus and Tunisia, however, these may be on medium wave only.

Meantime, PLO programs are still aired on a variety of shortwave outlets, which seem to continually make adjustments in program times and frequency usage. San'a in the Yeman Arab Republic features the broadcast from 1800 to 1830 on 4.853 and 6.140. Radio Nacional Angola has it on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 2130 to 2200 on 7.245 and 9.535. It is on Algerian Radio from 1700 to 1800 on frequencies including 17.885, 17.765, 15.260, and 9.640. These are highly variable, and may or may not all be in use at the same time. Tunisia features the PLO program on Tuesdays only, from 2110 to 2145 which, apparently, is on medium wave only. That is also the case with the Iraqi broadcast of the PLO broadcasts—they are given area coverage only. One must wonder if the lack of coverage given by Arab government radios isn't a reflection of their less than total support for the PLO cause.

A program called the *Voice of the Palestine Revolution* is carried in the Arabic service of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran at 1900 GMT on 9.022 and 15.084. Syria is said to be aiding in the setting up of a *Voice of the Palestinian Revolution* to be constructed in the Bekka Valley in Lebanon, but this may be medium wave only and would support the Palestinian rebels (anti-Yarafat) cause supported by Syria.

# IRAN

Even before the Shah of Iran was deposed and the Peacock Throne vacated, anti-Iranian radio activity had long been underway. Since 1959, the *National Voice of Iran* has been on the air from transmitters at Baku, Azerbaijan, USSR, broadcasting in Persian and Azeri.

From the beginning, the station took an anti-Shah line. It supported the takeover of the U.S. Embassy by Iranian "students" and the holding of the hostages. According to State Department information, protests by the U.S. to Moscow caused something of a crackdown by the Kremlin on the slant taken by the station. Nonetheless, it remains heavily anti-American. It works at picturing America as the bad guy and bemoans the fact that the Iranians hold Moscow in equal contempt.

During the Iranian revolution, the station increased its broadcast hours. It now defends what it calls "our" revolution (attempting to align itself with the revolution), tries to promote closer ties with the Soviet Union and mourns U.S. "imperialism" in the area. It goes without saying that the station is communist inspired.

The National Voice of Iran (Seda-ye-Melli-ye-Iran) operates from 1730 to 2000 GMT on 5.915 and 6.025. It's very likely that the transmitters of Radio Baku are the units used for these broadcasts. There have been few reports of reception of this station in the United States.

Once Khomeini took power and the various factions and elements making up Iranian politics began to find themselves unappreciated. As the dust began to settle and more and more former prime ministers and generals fled into exile, the anti-Khomeini radio activity began to swell.

One of the most easily heard anti-Khomeini stations is *Radio Vatan* (Radio Homeland), believed to be broadcasting from facilities in Egypt. It supports the policies of former Prime Minister Bakhtiar and General Oveisse, and has been on the air since the spring of 1980. The station says, "we are a group of free Iranians broadcasting the truth to the people of Iran." There are two, two-hour broadcasts each day. The first hour is devoted to, "keeping the great cultural heritage of Iran alive." The second hour provides new and analysis of current events in Iran. The station broadcasts on 9.027 and 15.555 from 0405 to 0600 GMT, on 15.555 from 1705 to 1800 and on 9.027 from 1605 to 1800.

Mr. Gerry L. Dexter
RR4-Box 110
Lake Geneva, WI 53147
U.S.A.

September 9, 1983

Dear Mr. Dexter,

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your Aug.1, 1983 letter. The correct translation of the title of Radio NEJAT IRAN in English is "Radio Liberation" belongs to the Front for the Liberation of Iran (FLI), a movement for the liberation of our homeland from Khomeini's regime.

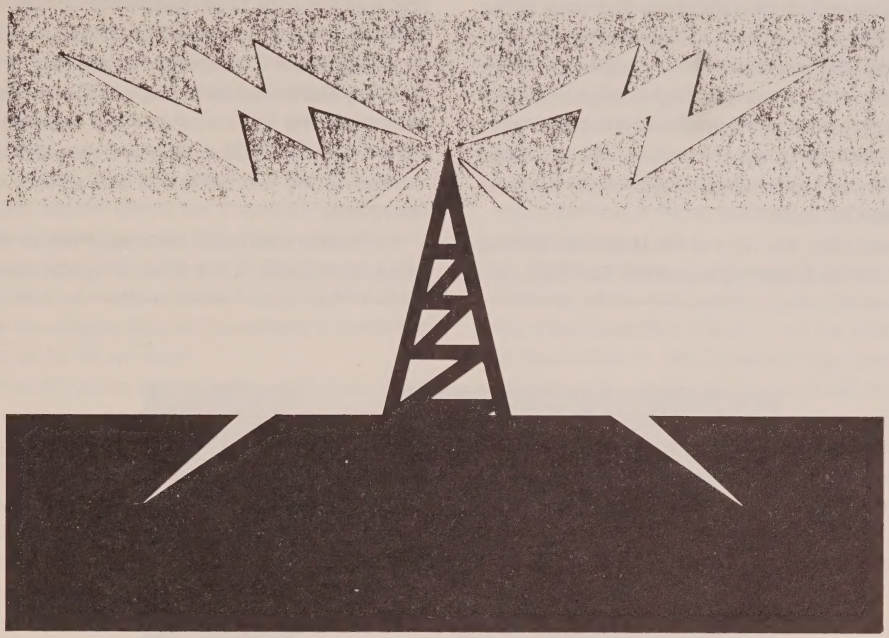
Radio NEJAT IRAN, broadcasts two, one hour program on shortwave the evening program at 18.30 GMT on 11660 kh, and the morning program at 3:00 GMT on 9032 kh.

We are sorry that we are unable to furnish you with some photographs.

Radio NEJAT IRAN

Nejat

*Salvation of Iran sent this letter of explanation.*



This will verify and acknowledge your reception of "Radio Vatan", (Radio Homeland). We are a group of Free Iranians broadcasting the truth to the people of Iran. Our schedule follows:

15555 Khz 0405-0600 GMT
1705-1800 GMT

9027 Khz 0405-0600 GMT
1605-1800 GMT

The first hour of each broadcast is a program dedicated to keeping the great cultural heritage of Iran alive. The second hour of each program provides news and analysis of current events in Iran. We hope you will tell everyone you know of our humble efforts.

The Free People of Iran

Interad
Uŏ 12A
D - 6800 Mannheim 1
West Germany

ضمن تشکر از اینکه به رادیو وطن گوش میدهید مطالب ذیل را طلاعتان میرسد:

برنامه رادیووطن بوسیله گروهی از ایرانیان آزاده که هدفشان درجریان گذاشتن ملت ایران از حقایق و رویدادها در کشور ما ست اداره میشود:

برنامه ما با امواج زیر پخش میشود:

۱۵۵۵۵ کیلوهرتز مطابق با موج کوتاه ۱۹ متر
۱ـ ساعت پخش برنامه: ۴/۰۵ تا ۶/۰۰ بوقت گرینویچ
(۷/۳۵ تا ۹/۳۰ بوقت تهران)
۲ـ ساعت پخش برنامه: ۱۷/۰۵ تا ۱۸ بوقت گرینویچ
(۲۰/۳۵ تا ۲۱/۳۰ بوقت تهران)

۹۰۲۷ کیلوهرتز مطابق با موج کوتاه ۳۱ متر
۱ـ ساعت پخش برنامه: ۴/۰۵ تا ۶/۰۰ بوقت گرینویچ
(۷/۳۵ تا ۹/۳۰ بوقت تهران)
۲ـ ساعت پخش برنامه: ۱۶/۰۵ تا ۱۸ بوقت گرینویچ
(۱۹/۳۵ تا ۲۱/۳۰ بوقت تهران)

ساعت اول هربرنامه به مباحث مربوط به میراث های فرهنگی و ملی اختصاص یافته ودرساعت دوم اخبار وتفسیروقایع جاری ایران را باطلاع شنوندگان عزیز میرسانیم.

خواهشمندیم شنیدن برنامه رادیووطن را به دوستان و آشنایان خود توصیه کنید وآنرا بهترین تشویقی خواهد بود برای کوشش های ناقابل ما برایشان آزاده دوراز وطن.

مردم آزاده ایران

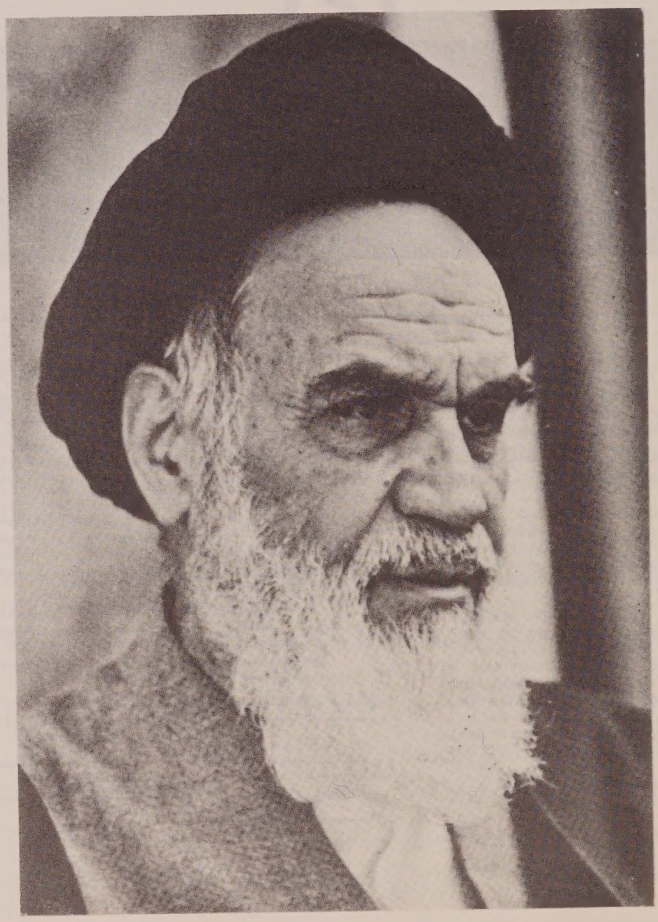
اینتراد
یو شش ۱۲ الف
دال ـ ۶۸۰۰ مانهایم یک
آلمان غربی

*A colorful QSL card from the anti-Iranian, Radio Vatan.*

Not much is known about the *The Voice of the Iranian Revolution* (Seda-ye-Engelab-e, in Persian; Aira dangl Shur Iran, in Kurdish). It began operations in January of 1983 on widely varying frequencies, between 6.350 and 6.400 and around 7.250 MHz from 1230 to 1330 GMT. Transmitters may well be located in Iraq. These two countries fling as many words at each other as bullets.

In mid 1981, the *Voice of the Mujahedin-e-Khalq* came on the air supporting ex-premier Bani Sadr, calling itself the voice of the National Council of Iranian Opposition or the Council of National Resistance. The broadcasts take a somewhat Marxist view of things and may well be located in Iraq, using a mobile transmitter near the Iranian border. The schedule is reported to be from 1630 to 1830 on varying frequencies, between 6.560 and 6.590 and also varying around 7.440 MHz.

A station believed to have close ties to the previous broadcaster is the *Voice of Iranian Kurdistan,*



*Ayatolah Khomeini's government is the target of many clandestine stations.*

which claims to be the voice of the Kurdish Democratic Party in Iran and the Pesmarga guerrillas (Kurdish fighters). It broadcasts in Kurdish, Persian (Farsi) and Azeri from 1230 to about 1430 on frequencies which have included 6.550 to 6.590 (note the similarity to those used by Mujahedin-e-Khalq) and also in the range of 6.790 to 6.850 and 7.500 to 7.550 MHz.

One source claims the transmitter is near the border between Iran and Iraq. Transmitter power is supposed to be 400 watts and of Swedish manufacture, with a 15 meter antenna in use. Neither of the above two stations have yet been heard in the United States as far as we know.

Now things are about to get complicated. There are a number of anti-Iranian stations with almost interchangeable names and similar frequency usage.

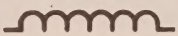
*The Voice of Iran* is operated by the National Resistance Movement of Iran and opened in March of 1981, using Iraqi government broadcasting facilities. It favors former prime minister Bakhtiar. However, it also looks with favor upon the work of other clandestines such as Radio Iran, Radio Vatan and the Voice of Free Iran. Generally speaking, it attacks communist activity in Iran. Broadcasts are aired from 1900 to 2000 GMT on 11.640, beamed at Iran as well as portions of Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

"Iran will never die," is the slogan of *Radio Iran,* another of the stations of the National Resistance Movement of Iran. It claims to be located on the Iran-Iraq border using two mobile transmitters on 7.185 and 3.369. It should be noted that these are frequencies used by Radio Bagdad so the story about mobile transmitters is likely fiction. Broadcasts may be coming from permanent installations used for government radio broadcasting. 9.570 varying to 9.585 and 11.765 varying to 11.782 are also used for Radio Iran's broadcasts and are Bagdad broadcasting frequencies. Broadcasts are scheduled from 1330 to 1430, 1930 to 2030, 0400 to 0500 and 0730 to 0830 and are jammed by Iran. The station calls itself the, "voice of those in love with Iran."

This same set of frequencies is also used by the *Free Voice of Iran* with its, "clarion call heralding the glad tidings of liberty." It is said to be the voice of the Liberation Army of Iran. This group supports General Oveisse who was nicknamed the "butcher of Tehran," under the late Shah. Like some of the others, this station also claims to be located near the border. There were reports by some that the station is backed by the Central Intelligence Agency, but that has been heatedly denied by both the CIA and the State Department. Like Radio Iran, it claims that mobile transmitters operate on the 3 and 7 MHz frequencies. Broadcasts are from 1500 to 1600 and 0300 to 0400 on the same frequencies as used by Radio Iran. Coded messages are said to be transmitted occasionally by this station.

Another *Voice of Iran* was in existence circa 1982–83, which was operated by the Central Committee of the Defenders of Iran and/or the Army Branch of Resurrection for Iran. The station was operated from June of 1982 until May of 1983 on 9.605 and 15.315, when it disappeared. It had a pro-monarchist slant. Broadcasts from this station were noted in the United States from 0330 to 0400. It is anyone's guess as to whether it will return. *The Voice of the Iran Nation* operated for a time on 25.530 but nothing else is known of this clandestine and it may have been short-lived and now inactive.

The newest of the anti-Khomeini broadcasters is *Radio Salvation of Iran* (Radio Nejat-e-Iran), which the station says really should be "Radio Liberation." It, too, is a pro-monarchist outlet. The broadcaster says it is operated by the Front for the Liberation of Iran, a movement described as being, "for the liberation of our country from Khomeini's regime." The group is headed by former prime minister Ali Amini. Transmitters are believed to be located in Egypt. Salvation of Iran's schedule is from 0305 to 0400 on 9.032 (where it suffers considerable interference) and from 1830 to 1925 on 11.660.



# IRAQ

Not having had the internal uproar Iran has seen and with only Iran as its principal enemy, Iraq experiences much less in the way of subversive broadcasting. Most of what it does receive comes from Khomeini's government.

Like Iraq with its Voice of Iranian Kurdistan, Iran answers with the *Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan* which has been on the air, under this name at least, since the early 1970's. At that time, it was operated by the Kurdistanis as they appealed for an independent Kurdish state. Actually a station or stations using this name has been on the air periodically since 1965, specifically 1965-66, 1968-70, 1974-75, 1978 and from 1980 to the present. The current version supports General Mustafa al-Barzani.

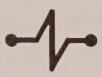
It's location is uncertain, but it may be at Serdajt on the Iran-Iraq border or at Mahabad. Romantic reports that it operates out of a cave may or not be true. The schedule is not one conducive to reception in the United States. It uses a frequency varying around 6.340 from 1500 to 1600 GMT.

*The Voice of the Iraqi People* supports the Iraqi Communist Party and may also be located in the border area. It is scheduled, inappropriately for U.S. listeners from 1600 to 1700 on 7.860.

*The Voice of the Iraqi Revolution* urges cooperation between the Kurds and Arabs in achieving the overthrow of the current Iraqi government. It seeks a coalition government which would then grant autonomy to the Kurds. Supposedly operated by the Military Bureau of the Kurdistan National Army, it announces itself as, "The Voice of the Iraqi Kurds," during its Kurdish broadcasts. The station is scheduled from 1400 to 1500 and 0300 to 0400 on 6.930 and 7.015. Like the others, there have been few, if any, reports of reception in the U.S.

*The Voice of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq* has operated periodically since 1980, and beams its programs against countries supporting Iraq in its war with Iran. It also attacks the ruling Iraqi Ba'ath party but has recently been off the air. When it is on, it is scheduled from 1600 to 1800 on 15.270, probably via Iranian government broadcasting facilities.

*The Voice of the Masses of Iraq,* which probably also broadcasts from Iran, is scheduled from 1430 on a variable frequency of 3.762. There are few reports and even less information to be had about this operation.



# CHINA

The People's Republic of China is the target of a number of on-again, off-again operations conducted by the Soviet Union against the Chinese leadership and its policies. These transmissions generally last for ten minutes at the most, often five or even three. The idea is to make them appear to be small efforts conducted under hardship by dissident Chinese elements. Few people are fooled.

The most easily heard of these is *Radio Ba Yi* (First August Radio) or Radio 8–1 which began in 1979 during the Vietnamese-Chinese war. Transmissions run for about five minutes each and are aired several times between 1200 and 1530 on 12.120. The station claims to be the real voice of opinion in the People's Liberation Army.

August 1st is the date of the founding of the People's Liberation Army and also the model number of a Chinese-made pistol.

Broadcasts are jammed by the Chinese. Monitors at Radio Japan have placed the broadcasts as originating in the vicinity of Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East.

The announcers on the station are Chinese, but reports say that the phrasing of the material indicates that it is not Chinese-written. The programs speak of "our people," striving to achieve empathy with the common Chinese soldier. At the same time, the station follows Moscow's line to the letter. Deng Xiaopeng is condemned as a usurper and of having policies which are detrimental to the army.

*Radio Sparks,* formerly the Voice of the Liberation Army, Proletarian Battle Division, has been on the air periodically since the Cultural Revolution. It too is operated by the Soviets as a black clandestine. It is reportedly run by the KGB, but staffed with ex-members of the 28 Bolsheviks Group from Sun Yat Sen University in Moscow. At one time, it was said to have been broadcasting from a ship in the East China Sea. More likely, it has probably been at Vladivostok like First August Radio.

Transmissions last for about ten minutes each during the hours of 0900 to 1130 on 7.170, 7.285 and 7.525. Broadcasts begin and end with the "Internationale," the communist anthem.

A *Central People's Broadcasting Station* airs tape recordings of the real Central People's Broadcasting Station run by the Chinese government. These tapes are altered so as to try to appear legitimate yet twist the message of the authentic broadcasts at the same time.

China has recently changed the name of the Central People's Broadcasting Station to the Beijing Broadcasting Station, so it is likely the name of the clandestine will change to reflect this. Broadcasts run between 1200 and 1400 on 5.020, 5.200 or 5.700.

Still another Soviet-created operation is *Radio October Storm,* airing brief transmissions on the hour and at a quarter-past and half-past the hour. These occur between 0900 and 1100 and 2100 to 2300 on 7.175, 9.675 or 9.710. Operation of this one is sporadic.

*Radio Proletariat* or the Voice of the Liberation Army as well as *Red Star #1* are other, similar broadcasts which have no consistent schedule, but usually operate on the same frequencies or in the general vicinity and time frame as Radio Sparks.

Still others include a *Voice of the Chinese People,* apparently supporting the policies of the late Chairman Mao. Brief transmissions occur occasionally on the hour, quarter hour and half hour on 8.175, 9.675 and 9.710, as October Storm.

# BURMA

DX'er Ralph W. Perry noted on his return from a trip to the Far East that entering Burma is like going through a time warp. Everything seems to have stopped at around 1956. That statement refers to consumer goods, not clandestine broadcasting, which has continued for some years.

The Burmese Communist Party (White Flag), with the cooperation and assistance of Beijing, operates the *Voice of the People of Burma.* Broadcasts are in

six Burmese and area languages from 1200 to past 1400 and 0030 to 0240 on a variable frequency around 7.570. Occasional use is also made of 5.100, in addition to or in place of the 7 megahertz frequency.

Broadcasts begin with clock chimes and an eight-note interval signal and conclude with the "Internationale" — a version identical to the one used on Chinese radio.

There is some reason to believe the Chinese government may have cut back on the funding for this station in an attempt to improve its relations with Burma.

The Karen National Union, a group consisting of a number of political parties seeking independence for Karen State in Burma, put *Kawthulay Radio — The Voice of Kawthulay* on the air early in 1983. A station with a similar name and backing operated for a period in the 1950's, and again around the mid 1970's. The station is said to be located somewhere within the territory controlled by the Karen National Movement, possibly at Mopuhke, headquarters of the 7th Brigade Army Region. Power is stated as being ten kilowatts. Other reports say the transmitter is actually in Thailand.

Programming is in local languages, from 0330 to 0500, and more recently on weekends from 0030 to 0150, both on 9.775. Programming is in local languages, but occasionally English is used. Community news, music, drama and political programs are featured.

# THAILAND

Like the Burmese Communist Party, Beijing also supports the Thai Communist Party, allowing them funds and facilities for their *Voice of the People of Thailand.*

This station began in 1962 as the "Voice of the Thai People" operating from Kunming, Yunan Province, China. Thai diplomats, after late 1973, would only answer "somewhere to the north of us" in response to questions about the location of the transmitter, preferring to keep relations with China improving. Hints were dropped that the transmitter was in Northern Thailand in areas then controlled by the communist Pathet Lao. The station was active from the Kunming transmitter site until 1979 broadcasting in English, Thai and tribal languages.

In late 1980, the station returned to the air only to disappear again in mid 1982. Currently it seems to be off the air, but considering its start and stop history, might well be expected to return.

Following the 1979 closedown, a news service using morse code transmissions was operated as "The News Agency of the Voice of the People of Thailand," reportedly operated from Pua District, Nan Province. There is a considerable amount of conflicting information regarding this station. It may be that operations through 1979 came from China, but at that point, the Chinese leadership decided to discontinue their support. That action may have led to the attempt to get the station back on the air with less powerful, less reliable, less secure facilities than it had enjoyed in China. Apparently, this effort failed.

In 1981, two insurgents turned themselves into Thai authorities and reported the location of the station which led to Thai Army raids. The government is said to have seized a fifty kilowatt power plant along with a transmitter found in a cave at Poi Pha Chi. Other reported sites for the doomed operation were Ken Than in the Laotian province of Losi and Sipsong Panna at the junction of China, Vietnam and Laos. It's very possible all of those sites may have been in use at one time or another.

In any event, the status of this station seems to be one of silence. Whether the silence will be broken at some future date remains to be seen.

# KAMPUCHEA

An odd and uneasy mixture consisting of Pol Pot, the Kampuchean leader under whom Kampuchea suffered the loss of at least two million lives during the Khmer Rouge's redirection efforts; former ruler Prince Norodom Sinhanouk and anti-communist leader Son Sann form the coalition which prepares the broadcast of the *Voice of Democratic Kampuchea.*

The station opposes the current Cambodian government and its occupation by the Vietnamese. The broadcasts have been aired since early 1979 from transmitters at Kunming, Yunan Province in the People's Republic of China. Radio Beijing's foreign and domestic service frequencies are used including 4.130,

6.825, 8.345, 9.530, 11.070, 11.675, 11.685, 11.725, 11.870, 15.115, 15.165, 15.400 and 17.530. Broadcasts are scheduled from 1200 to 1300, 2330 to 0030, 0400 to 0500 and 0900 to 1000 on usually more than one, but not all, of the above frequencies in a given broadcast.

In 1979, the station carried a radio instructional course entitled, "Kill a Viet," with information on how to carry out guerrilla warfare.

Former Kampuchean leader Leng Sari also has some connection with the other three leaders. At a meeting in 1979, Chinese Premier Deng Xiaopeng admonished Sari to use the clandestine broadcasts to promote patriotism, democracy and nationalism and admitted the Chinese received complaints about hosting the clandestine radios of the Thai and Malayan Communist Parties.

Using the same transmitters is the *Voice of the National Army Democratic Kampuchea* which began broadcasting in early 1983, opposing Vietnamese involvement in Kampuchea and airing political and military training programs. The station, however, claims to be located within Kampuchea near the border with Thailand. Broadcasts are on 5.200 only and run from 1100 to 1300 in Khmer, 1300 to 1330 in Vietnamese, and in Khmer again, from 2230 to 2330.

The Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front is reported to be putting the *Voice of the Kampuchean People* on the air from a site within Kampuchea. This may be medium wave only, at least at the beginning. The name has been used before, during the late 1970's, when a station sponsored by the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation was on the air using frequencies close to those of the Kampuchean government station. It remains to be seen what will develop with this clandestine broadcaster.

# KOREA

In 1972, the two Koreas signed an agreement in which they agreed to stop verbal hostilities via radio. Both governments had been engaging in this activity through their official government stations — Radio Pyongyang — The Korean Central Broadcasting System in the North and the Korean Broadcasting System — Radio Korea in the South.

The North had already found a way around this agreement. In 1970, they set up the *Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.* The station annouces itself as, "broadcasting from Seoul," a fiction difficult to believe since it has, at times, broadcast the programming of the North Korean radio. The station is the apparent successor to "South Korean Liberation Radio," which went off the air a few months prior to the arrival of the "Reunification" station. Further giveaways include the fact that it uses some of the same announcers as heard on Radio Pyongyang, which must surely call into question the North's abilities in the area of subterfuge. Staffers include an announcer named Ko, and a commentator, Madum Yun. The station seeks the unification of Korea under Kim el Sung.

The broadcaster may be operated by the Central Committee Organization and Guidance Department, a government propaganda agency. Occasional English is aired during the broadcasts which, otherwise, are in Korean. Transmissions run from 1000 to 1430 and 1500 to 1700 on 4.556 and 4.118. The "Internationale" is used as an opening along with a nine-note interval signal.

A year after the signing of the no harsh words agreement, South Korea took up the same method for having its cake and eating it too. *Echo of Hope* came on the air in 1973 as "a bright beacon for peaceful reunification and national harmony by the fifty million brethern and as a guide for a hopeful tomorrow." The station uses facilities of the Korean Broadcasting System and is probably run by the Republic of Korea's own Central Intelligence Agency.

Echo of Hope can be heard broadcasting in Korean on 6.348 during the early morning hours in the United States, i.e., around 1100 GMT.

Neither the North nor the South will admit running the stations.

# MALAYSIA

Another station with a murky past is the *Voice of Malayan Democracy.*

It began as the Voice of the Malayan Revolution, operating with Chinese backing from Hengyang, China in November of 1969. Broadcasts were aimed at the Malayan Chinese population and were the official voice of the Malayan Communist Party.

In 1971, the use of the Hengyang transmitters ceased and broadcasts began from that popular clandestine programming center, the 120 kilowatt Chinese outlets at Kunming in Yunan Province.

The mid 1970's saw the beginning of difficult times for the Voice of the Malayan Revolution. Malaysia had been calling upon the Chinese to put an end to the broadcasts in 1974.

By 1976, a dissident party faction which took a more Marxist-Leninist line had completely split from the Malayan Communist Party and had gone on the air with its own station.

By 1978, there were reports that very old and outdated programs were occasionally being aired, which would indicate that difficulties were being encountered in maintaining a fresh and current programming operation.

With the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, China began seeking support from other Southeast Asian nations against the Vietnamese. Malaysia was certainly included in this attempt to line up support for the Chinese view. To appease the Malaysians, the Chinese silenced the Voice of the Malayan Revolution in mid 1981. That they had prepared well for this step is evidenced by the fact that on the very next day, the *Voice of Malaysian Democracy* signed on the air.

This new look was also said to be the voice of the Communist Party of Malaysia and of the Malay National Liberation Army. An effort was made to portray the new operation as being mobile and emanating from Bannang State in Yala Province, Southern Thailand. The Chinese could thus appear to divest themselves of control of the station and make it seem the operators were now acting on their own, suffering the hardships of broadcasting "in the field." Chances are, however, that the transmitters are still in China, perhaps at a different location and with reduced power so as to assist in the fiction. Transmissions run from around 1200 to 1330 and frequencies used include 3.525, 5.600, 6.670 and 8.998.

The Voice of Malaysian Democracy has taken a less harsh line and its broadcasts are now aimed at the general population of Malaysia rather than at just the Chinese segments, as was the case previously. The Marxist-Leninist breakaway group mentioned earlier operates the *Voice of the People of Malaya,* also known as the Voice of the Malayan People. Supposedly this is located near the border of Malaya in Southern Thailand, where the faction is particularly active.

The station began in mid 1976, broadcasting in Malay and Chinese. It is not pro-Beijing. Programs attack the Communist Party of Malaya and the attacks are returned by the other station. Broadcasts run from 1130 to 1330, 1430 to 1530 and 2130 to 2230 on frequencies varying between 7.050 and 7.070. Power is apparently quite low and we know of no receptions of this station in the United States, although reception on the West Coast should be possible.

# SRI LANKA

About 25% of the population of Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) is Tamili. Most of these people emigrated from India. The Tamili population is clustered mostly in the northern part of Sri Lanka and it seems that at least some elements of the Tamili population seeks to establish an independent country on the island.

In early November, 1983, an organization calling itself the "People's Liberation Organization of Tamil State" began broadcasts over the *Voice of Free Tamil State* from 0030 to 0145 GMT on weekends only, using a frequency of 7.000 MHz. According to press reports

a "militant youth organization" is responsible for the station, using equipment brought in from West Germany.

The Sri Lankan Navy and Air Force were ordered by the government to search for a "mystery ship" believed to be operating off the coast of Sri Lanka and believed to be the source of the broadcasts.

# POLAND

The brief, sporadic efforts of Solidarity clandestine broadcasts within Poland have been mentioned frequently in the U.S. press. These occasional transmissions occurred on local FM frequencies, impossible to hear more than a few miles away.

In late 1982, a Solidarity program appeared briefly over Radio Clarin in the Dominican Republic on Fridays, from 1930 to 2000. Early inquiries to the Committee in Support of Solidarity based in New York City indicated there were plans to air the program at 0500, and perhaps even extend the broadcast. Actually representatives of the Committee do not know how many times the program runs and say they are not at liberty to mention who arranged for the broadcasts. The programs included information on the efforts of Solidarity to resist the Polish regime and its imposition of martial law and the names and status of political prisoners in Poland. The Committee itself produced only two shows, although the program ran for several weeks.

The broadcasts were eventually stopped since the Committee did not receive any confirmation that the broadcasts were aired and any feedback from its sources in Poland regarding the transmissions.

The Committee in Support of Solidarity publishes and distributes official information from the Solidarity movement in Poland, maintains a list of political prisoners and organizes demonstrations. It has no official connection with Solidarity. At present there are no plans for a resumption of the Solidarity broadcasts.

# TURKEY

For many years, the Communist Party of Turkey has maintained broadcasting efforts aimed at that nation and its citizens.

In 1958, *Bizim Radio* (Our Radio) began regular broadcasting. A decade later, *The Voice of the Turkish Communist Party* began its radio campaign. These were initially aimed at Turkish immigrant workers in West Germany, but by 1974, the broadcasts were also directed at Turkey itself. Both programs run approximately fifty minutes, repeated several times per day on an alternating basis.

Transmitters are at Magdeburg in East Germany and at Tiganesti, a small village about 25 miles north of Bucharest, Romania. Generally, transmissions on 9.500 and 5.915 are believed to be from the East German site with those on 6.200, 9.585 and 11.820 coming from Roumania.

Broadcasts closely follow the Soviet line, trying to promote closer Turkish-Soviet relations and cooperation and strongly criticize the current Turkish government.

The Voice of the Communist Party of Turkey is scheduled at 0200 on 11.820 (varying down to 11.818) and at 0400, 0600, 0800, 1000, 1200, 1400 and 1600 all on 9.585. 6.200 is used at 1800, 2000 and 2200.

Bizim Radio is scheduled at 0300 on 11.820, 0500 on 9.585, 0600 on 9.500, 0700, 0900, 1100, 1300 and 1500 on 9.585. And, at 1700, 1900 on 6.200; 2000 on 5.915. Also, from 1015 to 1045 and 1445 to 1515 in shorter broadcasts on 9.500.

Except for occasional items in Kurdish now and then, the broadcasts are almost entirely in Turkish.

**COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF SOLIDARITY KOMITET POMOCY SOLIDARNOŚCI**
275 SEVENTH AVENUE (25th floor) NEW YORK, N.Y. 10001
(212) 989-0909

## THE COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF SOLIDARITY

The Committee in Support of Solidarity, based in New York, was formed December 13, 1981 in response to the imposition of the "state of war" in Poland. It organizes efforts in America on behalf of the free and independent trade union movement, Solidarity.

The Committee has compiled the most comprehensive information in America on the situation in Poland since martial law was imposed. It has received 150 titles and over 2,000 issues of underground Solidarity publications, which are used to publish both English and Polish bulletins on the Solidarity movement's resistance to the communist-military regime and the scope of repression used by the regime to crush the Solidarity movement. The Committee also monitors official statements and the official media of the Polish government.

One of the major aims of the Committee in Support of Solidarity is to publish and widely distribute the official communiques, statements, and information from the Solidarity movement, now forced underground, including those of elected Solidarity leaders who have escaped arrest and have organized national, regional, and local union structures underground.

In addition, the Committee in Support of Solidarity has compiled the largest list available in the West of political prisoners in Poland. It organizes both humanitarian and political efforts on behalf of those repressed.

The Committee also organizes major demonstrations in New York, Washington, D.C., and other cities; lobbies the United Nations and human rights organizations to take a strong stand on the continued repression of Solidarity; lobbies elected members of Congress and the Administration to take appropriate action in response to the communist regime's repression; and provides spokesmen and speakers to the media, to college campuses, and trade union and community organizations.

The Committee in Support of Solidarity is made up of Solidarity activists and members now abroad and unable to return to Poland, activists in the democratic opposition movement in Poland which preceded Solidarity, students active in the Independent Student Association and in Solidarity, Polish-Americans, and American trade unionists and others active in organizing support for Solidarity.

The Committee in Support of Solidarity is separate from the Independent and Self-Governing Trade Union, Solidarity and does not seek to officially represent Solidarity. However, it does disseminate information, opinions, statements, and official communiques of the democratically elected leaders of Solidarity. The Committee works with similar organizations established worldwide and throughout America to support of the Solidarity movement.

**Board of Sponsors**
*Raymond Aron Stanislaw Baranczak Zbigniew Brzezinski Vladimir Bukovsky Midge Decter Father Robert F. Drinan S.J. Lane Kirkland Leszek Kolakowski Leopold Labedz Senator Daniel P. Moynihan Bayard Rustin Albert Shanker Susan Sontag Adam Ulam Liv Ullmann Ben Wattenberg Thomas Whitney George Will*

*Position paper of the committee in support of solidarity which briefly operated a solidarity program on Radio Clarin.*

# CUBA

Since well before Fidel Castro's revolution, Cuba has attracted clandestine broadcasters like insects drawn to some giant electric bug killer in your backyard.

Fidel's own Radio Rebelde was the first, operating with anti-Batista broadcasts from the revolutionary-held areas inside Cuba. Once the takeover had been completed, anti-Castro voices began to fill the air. They have been rarely silent since that time.

The CIA's famous Radio Swan-Radio Americas operation, the more mysterious Radio Libertad operating from Venezuela, anti-Castro programming produced by exile groups and beamed via WRUL (now WYFR) as well as on Southern United States medium wave stations, and a host of brief operations such as Radio Cuba Libre have all had their say at one time or another.

The late 1970's and early 1980's have seen a resurgence of anti-Castro broadcasting, mostly from various Cuban groups based in the Miami, Florida area. While most of these groups are on the air only intermittently or, at best, a few months at a time they have a history of coming on the air, eventually getting "busted" by the Federal Communications Commission, laying low for a time, and often returning to the air at a later date. It might thus be wise to take a look at some of these stations, even though they may not currently be active. Most can be found operating on the lower end of the 40 meter band, i.e. 7.000 to 7.100, although occasionally use will also be made of the high side of the amateur band, above 7.300 to an upper limit of 7.500. It's easy, and correct, to assume from the frequencies these stations favor that most if not all of the stations use converted amateur radio equipment for their broadcasting.

A later edition of the *Radio Cuba Libre* (Radio Free Cuba) is operated by the Movimiento Demócratica Christiano (Christian Democratic Movement) from the Miami Area.

*Radio Abdala,* operated by Agrupación Abdala, was one of a trio of stations (Radio Libertad Cubana and Radio Rebelde being the other two) which seemed to have had some links. Abdala claimed at one time to have six broadcasting "plants" within the Miami exile community. It used the slogan "Volveremos" (We shall return), portions of the Cuban National Anthem as an interval signal and claims to have begun broadcasting in 1972. First listener reports did not appear until 1977.

*La Voz del Cuba Independiente y Democrática* (Voice of Cuban Independence and Democracy) or La Voz del CID came on the air in early 1981. Since that time it has grown beyond being just a station, into a full network of broadcast outlets. The station was raided by the FCC in 1982 and found to be using two Heathkit transmitters rated at 490 watts, operating from a horse ranch in Miramar (now since sold and boarded up, overgrown with foliage and with no trespassing signs). CID was discovered to also be using a mobile transmitter housed in a van. The FCC termed it a "very professional operation."

CID seems, however, to be looked upon with favor from certain rather high quarters.

Despite the FCC raids, it took very little time for CID to be back in operation. Indeed, it wasn't long before an expansion of the CID broadcasting effort began. There is wide assumption that CID is receiving the help and support of the U.S. government now, including assistance from the CIA. Whether this is true is not known. But since the FCC bust in 1982, CID has blossomed into a large broadcasting effort which CID has plans to further expand.

CID operates several stations, and in addition, has programming carried on legitimate broadcasters as well. One of these, *Radio Máximo Gómez* (named after a leader in the 1895–98 Cuban War of Independence), was aired over the facilities of Radio Clarin in the Dominican Republic (where Gómez was born), up until August, 1983. At that time, the government of Cuba filed a complaint with the Dominican government. Authorities in Santo Domingo then ordered Clarin to stop carrying the CID programming, which it did, over complaints from other Dominican broadcasters. Radio

# Radio Broadcasting to Cuba

Cuba Independiente y Democrática

*Cuba Independiente y Democratica booklet explaining their goals and operation.*

Máximo Gómez has not yet returned, although Clarin continues to air a rather sanitized version of anti-Castro broadcasting which consists mostly of music.

CID's *Radio Ignacio Agramonte* operates on 5.106 MHz from 0100 to 0230 nightly. Ignacio Agramonte was a leader in the earlier Cuban War of Independence, (1868–78). This outlet is believed to be in Guatemala.

The Venezuelan station Radio Ecos del Torbes on 4.980 carries CID's *Radio Antonio Maceo* from around 0200 Monday through Friday. Antonio Maceo was second in command to Gomez.

*Radio José Antonio Echevarría* is aired at 0100 on 7.465. The half-hour program is named after the president of the Cuban University Students, who was gunned down in the 1950's, after failing in an assassination attempt on Batista.

*Radio Frank Páis* (son of a Baptist minister killed by Batista's agents in 1956) is aired from 0300 to 0500 on 7.410. This transmitter is believed to be in the Dominican Republic, possibly at Puerto del Plata.

*Radio Antonio Guiteras* operates on 7.352 from 0030 to 0330. Guiteras was a leader in the 1933 anti-Baptista revolution and was killed in 1934. The transmitter on this frequency is also said to be in Guatemala.

CID programming is aimed at the general audience within Cuba, Cuban youth and members of the Cuban armed forces. The organization plans to eventually increase the programming aimed at each of these audiences to 18 hours per day. It claims that all the transmitters are outside of the United States.

CID says that it costs some $750,000 per year to maintain the broadcasting effort, and that it will take a total of $3.5 million to complete future broadcasting plans. According to CID, funds come from American foundations, businessmen in Latin America and individual contributions.

By late 1983, the organization hoped to have ten transmitters in operation using a combined power of 300 kilowatts, including a 100 kilowatt medium wave outlet. So far, no additions to the CID broadcasting set-up have been noted.

A staff of some 30 persons produce the programs. Many are said to be professional broadcasters, who formerly worked in Cuban radio.

CID operates on a quite consistent schedule, perhaps because they now have no worries about FCC raids, having relocated outside the country. All programs feature a common CID identification, along with the identification of the individual station or program service. All can be easily heard in the United States.

It remains to be seen just how much of CID's future hopes will be realized. CID is not a member of the Junta Patriotica Cubana. Indeed, the JPC is highly distrustful of CID and very upset that CID seems to be the one receiving conspiratorial winks from higher circles in the U.S. government. Junta Patriotica Cubana claims that Matos and his group would never be accepted as leaders by the Cuban people.

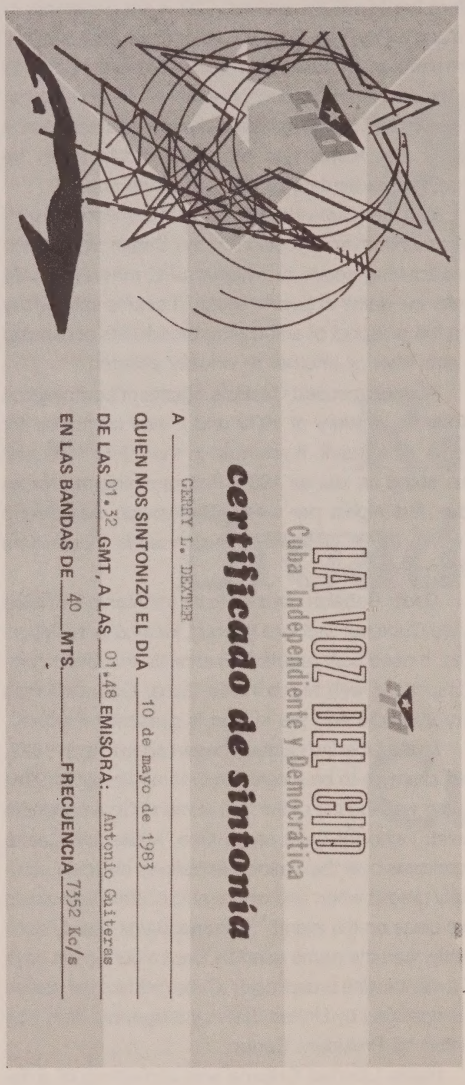
Whether Cuba Independiente y Democrática continues its dominant position on the Cuban clandestine broadcasting scene or whether JPC may eventually make the gains in favor it seeks, it seems safe to say that the prospect of anti-Castro broadcasts continuing in one form or another is virtually assured.

Abdala accused Castro's agents of bombing the station in January of 1979 and it was off the air for a time as a result. It returned in the fall of 1979 and was noted as late as 1981. Programming ran for an hour, five nights per week. The station was closed down by the FCC. The station claimed its transmitters were one kilowatt.

*Radio Rebelde* claimed to be in Oriente Province inside Cuba but was, like the rest, located in the Miami area. It used both regular broadcasts and direct communications with hams inside Cuba. Operation was very sporadic and the station is presently inactive.

*Radio Libertad Cubana* began operating in 1978, also claiming to be located in Oriente Province. This station was the lair of the well-known "Commandante David," who for quite some time, made anti-Castro broadcasts over the station. He claimed he could accurately predict when and where acts of sabotage would take place on the island. "Commandante David," incidently, was the name used by Castro during his days as a clandestine broadcaster. Cuba claimed the station was operated by United States intelligence. That was denied by President Carter.

Radio Libertad Cubana was something of a fixation for the FCC, which claimed to have raided it in early 1980 saying that equipment had been confiscated from a home in Miami. Some say no raid took place at all, that the story was simply a concoction aimed at mollifying United States ham operators, who had complained about interference by Libertad Cubana.


LA VOZ DEL CID
Cuba Independiente y Democratica
certificado de sintonía
A GERRY L. DEXTER
QUIEN NOS SINTONIZO EL DIA 10 de mayo de 1983
DE LAS 01.32 GMT, A LAS 01.48 EMISORA: Antonio Guiteras
EN LAS BANDAS DE 40 MTS. FRECUENCIA 7352 Kc/s

**LA CADENA RADIAL DE LA VOZ DEL CID TRANSMITE PARA CUBA Y EL MUNDO A TRAVES DE LAS SIGUIENTES RADIOEMISORAS DE ONDA CORTA:**

**RADIO MAXIMO GOMEZ**
Banda: 25 metros, frecuencia: 11,700 Khz
De lunes a sábado, de 6:30 a 14:30 GMT

**RADIO ANTONIO GUITERAS**
Banda: 40 metros, frecuencia: 7,355 Khz
De lunes a sábado, de 1:00 a 2:00 y de 14:30 a 17:00 GMT

**RADIO IGNACIO AGRAMONTE**
Banda: 60 metros, frecuencia: 5,106Khz
De lunes a sábado, de 1:00 a 2:00 y de 14:30 a 17:30 GMT

**RADIO JOSE ANTONIO ECHEVERRIA**
Banda: 40 metros, frecuencia: 7,465 Khz
Viernes, de 15:00 a 15:30 GMT

**RADIO ANTONIO MACEO**
Banda: 60 metros, frecuencia: 4,980 Khz
De lunes a viernes, de 15:05 a 15:35 GMT

**RADIO FRANK PAIS**
Banda: 40 metros, frecuencia: 7,400 Khz
De lunes a sábado, de 17:00 a 20:00 GMT

*QSL card from La Voz del Cuba Independiente y Democratica confirming the Radio Antonio Guiteras program.*

An authentic, certified FCC raid did take place in July of 1980, and one Jose Gonzales of Hialeah, Florida was identified as being Commandante David. Gonzales was said to be 47 years old, a native of Santa Clara, Cuba, 30–year U.S. resident and now a citizen of the United States. The Gonzales name may have been an alias. Even after the raid, there were reports of continued broadcasting by Commandante David.

Radio Libertad Cubana continued its activity off and on, but currently shows up only on an occasional and brief basis. In its heyday the station encouraged Cubans to take refuge in embassies in Havana, long before the incident at the Peruvian embassy, which led to the great Cuban refugee influx in the United States.

The Alpha 66 organization operates *La Voz de Alpha 66,* which has been raided by the FCC, fined, and had its equipment removed on more than one occasion. Most recently, the station received an FCC visit in the fall of 1983, after it resurfaced with what was obviously better equipment. Daily broadcasts had been made at 0100 on 7.038 MHz.

One of the principal figures in Alpha 66, Dr. Diego Medina tapes programs for both this station and Radio Mambí.

Some 150 to 200 anti-Castro groups are loosely tied together in an organization called Junta Patriotica Cubana (Cuban Patriotic Front), and this organization, too, has its own clandestine outlet. Originally announcing as La Voz de Junta Patriotica Cubana when it was first heard in the spring of 1980, it more often identifies now as *Radio Mambí* (the name of a pre-Castro Cuban radio station).

Radio Mambí is still occasionally active and at one time, at least apparently, had a minimum of two transmitters on shortwave. The J.P.C. was attempting to raise money to bring a third transmitter into operation which was planned for Costa Rica. The status of this effort is unknown.

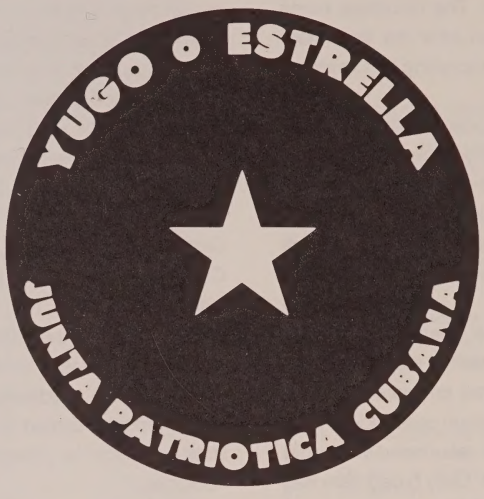
Radio Mambí was busted by the FCC at its Miami location in January and again in July of 1982, but then reappeared in June of 1983, although on a reduced schedule.

*Radio Antorcha Martiana* (Torch of Marti) is operated by the Movimiento Insurreccional Martiano (Marti Insurrectional Movement). Although it makes only rare appearances it broadcasts what it called "messages of faith and reconciliation for all the peoples of Cuba." Members of this group are reported to have an affiliation with the Omega Seven terrorist organization.

*Radio Trinchera* (Foxhole) was on the air for a brief period beginning in December of 1980. This station is believed by some to be an operation of the Brigade 2506 group, with possible ties to Alpha 66 as well.

Other anti-Castro clandestines which have appeared over the past few years include *La Voz de Juventud Progresista Cubana* (Voice of the Cuban Progressive Youth), *Radioescuchas Nacionales, Radio 1450,* operated by the 1450 Brigade, *Radio Havana Cuba* (not the real one!), and *Radio Revolución.* The Cuban Progressive Youth station was on the air to protest vandalism by the pro-Castro Antonio Maceo Brigade against the offices of the Cuban Patriotic Board. All made very brief appearances and have not surfaced since. Additionally, there is a "La Voz de Cuba" program carried on a number of Latin American stations which is produced by an exile group in California.

The major anti-Castro broadcasting effort today is that of Cuba Independiente y Democrática. The principal in this group is Huber Matos, a former member of the Castro government who broke with Fidel and as a result spent twenty years in a Cuban jail. Matos' son actually formed the organization in 1980 while his father was still in prison. The elder Matos took over upon his release.




*CUBAN PATRIOTIC COUNCIL*
*(Junta Patriótica Cubana)*
*1982*

*Booklet from the Cuban Patriotic Council, operators of Radio Mambi. Courtesy: Steven H. Reinstein.*

# PRESENCIA

Organo Oficial de la Junta Patriotica Cubana

VOL. IV SEPTIEMBRE 30 DE 1983 NUMERO 39

LA VOZ DE LA JUNTA PATRIOTICA CUBANA
WOCN · OCEAN RADIO
DOMINGOS: 11 P.M.
1450 KCS. ( MIAMI)


## CUBANOS REFUGIADOS EN JAMAICA SALEN PARA CANADA

Desde hace varios meses, para la Junta Patriótica Cubana fue de gran preocupación la situación de los cubanos exiliados en Jamaica. A los efectos de tratar de resolver está situación y ayudarles en el orden económico, la Junta representada por su presidente Dr. Varona, visitó Jamaica para llevar a los cubanos ayuda material y moral, además de hacer gestiones ante las autoridades de aquel país para tratar de solucionar la situación en extremo difícil en que se encontraban los cubanos.

A raíz de aquella visita, los cubanos, ya organizados, comenzaron a recibir ayuda remitida por la Junta, sobre todo de ropas y zapatos, así como cantidades en metálico. Esto produjo un gran afecto entre los refugiados, que por primera vez se sintieron participantes de la preocupación de sus hermanos de Miami. Todos los esfuerzos han dado resultados. Ahora vemos como han partido para Canada un grupo de los cubanos de Jamaica, haciéndose gestiones para que otros sigan la misma ruta.

Las fotos que presentamos y las cartas de la Sra. Luisa María Serrano, así lo atestiguan. La Junta Patriótica, como siempre, está presente y ayudando de acuerdo con sus posibilidades.

Pasa a p/6

Fotografías de los cubanos que partieron para Canada, para residir en aquella nación. Aparecen en las fotos, además de otros cubanos que esperan ser seleccionados, los que ya están viviendo en Canada. Son ellos: Tony Labrada Alcolea, Ernesto Labrada Machado, Johnny Labrada Alcolea, Clemente Puig Barrios, Eddy Labrada Alcolea, Casilda de Labrada y Camilo Labrada Machado. También aparece Luisa María Serrano, Coordinadora de la Sección Femenina.

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*The Cuban Patriotic Council Newspaper. Courtesy Steven H. Reinstein.*

*One of the CID program services is named after Frank Pais shown here on the face of a Radio Havana Cuba calendar.*

Movimiento Democrata-Cristiano de Cuba

** RADIO CUBA LIBRE **

Thank you for your report of reception of our station broadcasting on 6,990 kilohertz, 0303 - 0331 GMT, 19 June, 1981 which is entirely correct.

MOVIMIENTO DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO

signature/seal

*A "prepared card" QSL from Radio Cuba Libre.*

# CHILE

The loss to the communists of the Allende government in Chile has resulted in some efforts aimed at this narrow nation.

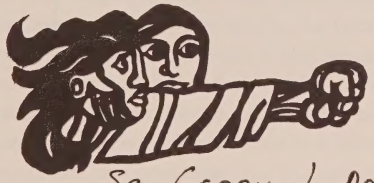
Radio Moscow provides time for *Radio Magallanes* (Spanish for the name of the explorer-navigator Magellan). Moscow makes no secret of this support and has even specifically confirmed reception of the program.

Radio Magallanes was the name of a communist-run station in Chile which was active under the Allende regime. The Russian version was originally included as a part of the Paz y Progresso (Peace and Progress) service, but is now essentially the name of the service intended for Chile. Apparently, the Chilean Communist Party has some input into this broadcast effort.

*La Voz de la Resistencia Chilena* (Voice of the Chilean Resistance) is a program produced by the Information Department of the Chilean Resistance, based in Algiers, Algeria.

Programs are scheduled from about 0010 to 0035 on Algerian Radio frequencies. These may include 7.195, 7.245, 9.610, 11.715, 11.740, 11.810 and 15.160. All can be highly variable.

Broadcasts begun in 1976, were off for a time, and then resumed again in 1978.



bureau de la resistance
antifasciste chilienne

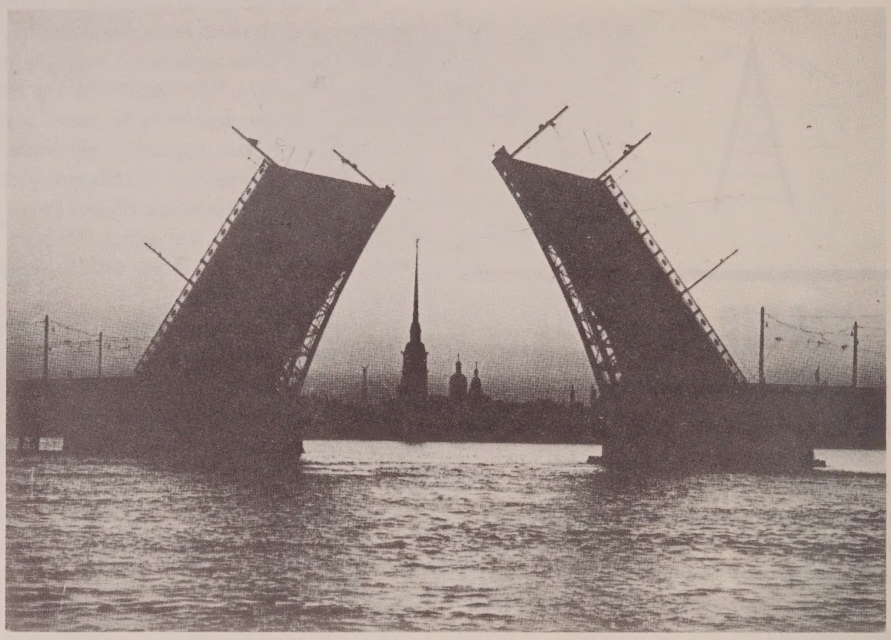
Se. Geory L. Dexter, agradecemos que
Reciba nuestra emisión LA VOZ DE LA RESISTENCIA
CHILENA, esperamos muy Sinceramente
seguir contando con nuestra escu-
chas
Le Saludamos Atte

ALGER

13, Rue Rabah Noel - ALGER

Tél. : 60 99 69 — Telex 22.144

*This card confirmed reception of La Voz de la Resistencia Chilena.*



Ленинград
Разведенный Дворцовый мост
Фото Б. Круцко
Leningrad
Palace Drawbridge

Verificación del reporte de recepción de los programas de Radio Magallanes para; GERRY L. DEXTER (USA).

Fecha: 6-VII-82
Hora: 03.29-03.34 GMT.
Frec: 15465 KHz.

Cordiales 73.

JUAN NUÑEZ

© Издательство «Планета», Москва, 1979. А05830. 718-4217. Т. 000. Ц. 6 к. 3. 610. КПК

*QSL card from Radio Moscow confirming the Radio Magallanes program.*

# EL SALVADOR

Guerilla efforts against the government of El Salvador are represented by a number of clandestine stations broadcasting on shortwave.

In the beginning there was Radio Liberación, the first station operated by the Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation (Farabundo Martí para Liberación Nacional — FMLN). This grandfather of the FMLN broadcasters began in December, 1980 and was widely heard on its most often used frequency of 8.243 MHz. The station was destroyed by El Salvador government forces in 1981.

Early in 1981 a second FMLN operation, *Radio Venceremos* came on the air, claiming to be the voice of the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front in the Departments of Usulutan, San Miguel, La Union and Morazan. The El Salvador government claimed, on several occasions, to have destroyed Radio Venceremos or at least captured equipment and personnel, but the station has continued to broadcast with only a few minor interruptions.

By late 1981 Radio Venceremos had a staff of some 100 persons, including the principal announcers Santiago, who goes by the name "Commandante Venceremos," Rafael who does the newscasts; Maravilla, dubbed the "resident intellectual;" Mariposa, and an engineer named Apolo. The station is said to be run by Raul Monzon, formerly a popular announcer at YSR in San Salvador, who defected to the guerrillas.

Venceremos (we will conquer) accused the United States of causing deliberate interference to its broadcasts. Electronic jamming efforts were said to come from US Navy Spruance class destroyers Caron and Diego, both on station at different times in the Gulf of Fronseca. Indeed, the station sent sixty-minute cassette recordings to a few who had sent reception reports to the station. The cassettes contained excerpts of Radio Venceremos' programming and samples of the interference being caused. Listeners were called upon to help combat "imperialist interference to the revolutionary broadcasts."

Venceremos has at least two shortwave transmitters, plus an FM with a series of repeater stations and a medium wave outlet. Listening to Radio Venceremos can be an exercise in dexterity. The station often changes frequency to avoid jamming. It is a common experience to follow Venceremos and the music jammer all over the area from 6.800 to 7.000 on an evening. The jammer, incidently, seldom wins these hide and seek games.

El Salvador claims that Radio Venceremos is inside Nicaragua at Cosiquina Point. U.S. intelligence people say that guerrilla activities are directed from a command post on the outskirts of Managua and that direction finding has placed transmitters in this area as well. That, however, does not explain the occasional television pictures of Radio Venceremos in operation which television newspeople have included in their stories on visits to the guerrillas inside El Salvador.

Radio Venceremos instructs "people's committees" to make maps of their neighborhoods for later use by the guerrillas, urges members of the National Guard and the army to disobey their orders, and advises listeners to post guards at their doors while they're listening to the station. Satiric sketches are broadcast portraying the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador and his wife in humorous situations. Satires also feature members of the Reagan administration and members of the El Salvadoran government.

Members of the Radio Venceremos staff have been killed during run-ins with government troops, and spokesmen say it is a constant battle to stay a step ahead of those trying to locate and destroy the station.

Radio Venceremos, like the other FMLN stations, has reporters on duty with the guerrillas so that news of the guerrilla's operations can be passed on to listeners. Broadcasts usually last an hour and are most likely to be heard at 0000, 0230, 1200 and 1700, with an additional hour on Saturdays at 2000.

The successor to the destroyed Radio Liberación is *Radio Farabundo Marti,* which began broadcasting in January, 1982; also identifying as the Voice of the FMLN. It claims to operate from Chalatenango Depart-

ment in El Salvador.

Broadcasts by Radio Farabundo Marti are not as extensive as those of Radio Venceremos, but the station can be heard generally around 0100 on such frequencies as 6.900, 6.987, 7.030 and 7.043, although these are highly variable.

The station is said to have a staff of about fifteen persons whose duties range from announcing to cooking meals. Studios are reported to be underground and the station claims that it, too, is jammed by U.S. electronic warfare vessels.

Radio Farabundo Marti is the voice of the Fuerzas Popular de Liberatión (Popular Liberation Forces) a member group of the FMLN. In addition to battle news received from its correspondents in the field and the general selling of the revolution's ideas, the station features folk music from Latin America and literacy campaigns.

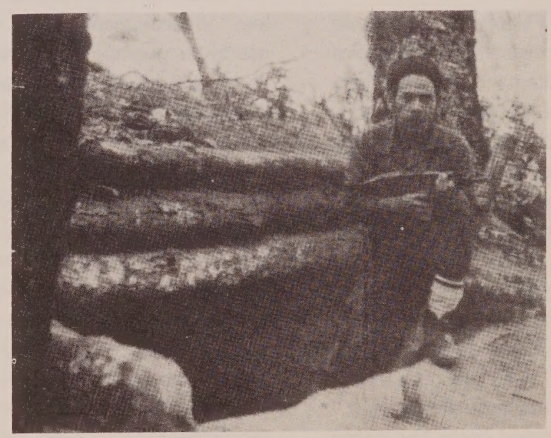
In 1983, funds were being raised through the station's offices in West Germany. A long list of equipment was on the station's wish list including Yaesu and Kenwood transceivers, Honda generators and Sony tape recorders.

A third FMLN station is *Radio Guazapa,* which came on the air in January, 1983, with broadcasts intended for Cuscatan Department, El Salvador — the Hector Ramirez Central Front. Supposedly, it is located near Guazapa volcano.

While it is part of the overall FMLN broadcasting "network" it, like Farabundo Marti, is apparently operated by a different guerrilla group within the FMLN. In this case, the likely choice is Fuerzas Armadas de Resistencia Naciónal (Armed Forces of National Resistance) (FALN), led by Eduardo Sanchez Custaneda, also known as Ferma Cienfuegos.

Radio Guazapa uses the slogan "La Voz de Cuscatan," and is on the air rather less consistently than the other two. Broadcasts are generally at 0130 GMT on 9.830 to 9.860.

Still another anti-El Salvador station is *Radio Unidad,* which is said to have come on the air in late 1981, operating on weekends at 0100 on 7.000 MHz,



*A guerilla fighter guards the Radio Farabundo Marti underground entrance.*

"Desde la profundidad de las zonas controladas por el pueblo,

junto a las fuerzas guerrilleras y las masas combativas que construyen la nueva patria,

transmite:

# radio farabundo martí" DEL FMLN

VOZ DEL PUEBLO SALVADOREÑO EN LUCHA

*Radio Farabundo Marti sent this booklet in Spanish.*

broadcasting to Usulutlan Department — the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front.

There were few, if any, actual reports of reception of this station and its current status is unknown. It may have been the voice of the Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores Centroamericana (Central American Worker's Revolutionary Party) led by Roberto Roca.

Meanwhile, back in San Salvador, the government's regular shortwave voice, Radio Nacional El Salvador, has been only sporadically active for the past several years. One would think a situation like this would be quickly and easily corrected, thanks to the extensive U.S. support El Salvador can draw upon. Instead, the government station struggles along, occasionally popping up for a few days or a couple of weeks before disappearing again. It is very possible that American help has been given to El Salvador in the field of propaganda.

In August, 1983, another El Salvador clandestine came on the air. This one a "black" operation calling itself *Radio Soberania Naciónal* (Radio National Sovereignty). The station promotes itself as the, "voice of a free people who resist the slavery of international Marxism...a people who like and respect human rights, who offer their blood to prevent a violation directed from Moscow."

Broadcasts are scheduled at 0000, 0200, 1200 and 1800 on 6.960 and 7.075. Oddly, there have been reports of the station using 9.553 to 9.555, which is the 31 meter band frequency of Radio Nacional El Salvador, whose transmitter often varies down to 9.553! Two right-wing groups are said to responsible for the programming (if not the transmitter operation). One is the Maximilian Hernandez Anti-Communist Brigade, a group said to be responsible for the slaughter of some 30,000 Salvadorans during the 1932 uprising led by Augistin Farabundo Marti. Also involved is the Secret Anti-Communist Party.

Radio Sobreania Nacional may well be the current version of an earlier government radio effort called Radio Reorientación which, according to Radio Venceremos, "spread venom and misinformation..." and was, "an institution of the Salvadoran government's facist psychological warfare." Reorientación called for a dialogue between the government and the guerrillas, operated on frequencies close to those used by Venceremos, occasionally attempting to interfere with the Venceremos broadcasts.

Radio Veceremos claimed that it knew who the announcers were and where they lived — an implied threat to say the least. The Reorientacíon station may have also identified as Sobreania. It cannot be said for certain that Reorientación and today's Sobreania Naciónal are the same station or whether they were independent efforts. If pressed for an answer, it would seem logical to opt for the former.

With the El Salvador question still far from being settled, clandestine watchers can expect further moves on this particular front in the secret wars of radio propaganda.

*Directors of Radio Farabundo Marti discuss the radio programs. In the background an armed guard provides security for the clandestine installation.*

*An RFM worker makes adjustments to the program before it is transmitted.*

*A Radio Farabundo Marti staff member, also on the Commission of National Propaganda of the Popular Liberation Forces (part of the FMLN) selects music in the broadcast booth just before the start of a program.*

*Technical personnel tune and prepare the equipment before the start of a program while two commandos of the FMLN look on.*

*Station personnel plan and edit a full day's programming.*

*These guerillas are regular listeners to Radio Farabundo Marti.*

desde las profundidades de las zonas bajo control junto a las masas combativas y las fuerzas guerrilleras transmite radio "Farabundo Marti".....

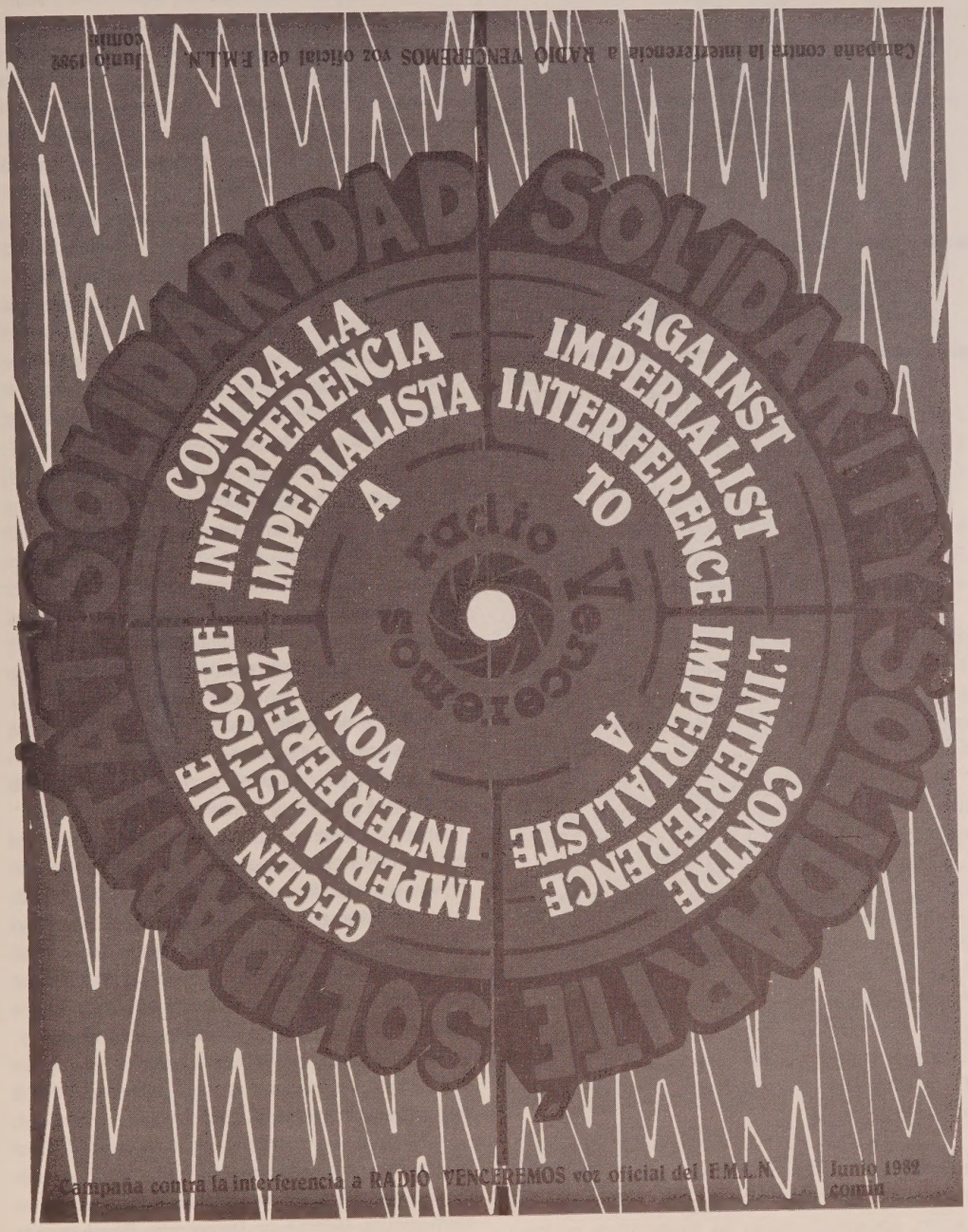
UNIDOS PARA COMBATIR,
HASTA LA VICTORIA FINAL!!
REVOLUCION O MUERTE, VENCEREMOS!!

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI RADIO FARABUNDO

Equipo de Relaciones
RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI.

*A Radio Farabundo Marti announcer begins a rebel newscast. Next to him is the producer of the program.*

*A staffer leaves the station after the last program.*




*This Radio Venceremos poster appeals for help against "Imperialist" interference with their broadcasts.*

# NICARAGUA

It took two years for the anti-Sandinistas to get themselves organized to the point where clandestine broadcasting would become a part of their counter-revolutionary efforts.

In the spring of 1981, DX'ers discovered a new clandestine station on 5.565 MHz identifying itself as *Radio Quince de Septiembre* (Radio 15th of September — date of the original Nicaraguan independence).

The station broadcasts in Spanish, some local Indian languages and occasionally a little English. From the beginning, it aired so-called coded messages to supposed "contras." It issued warnings to residents of Nicaragua concerning impending danger they faced from the secret forces of the Sandinista government. "Attention Prinsa Polka, be ready, be alarmed, you are going to be attacked by the Sandinista government. You are in danger." Slogans included, "Radio Libertad de Nicaragua," "La voz de la pueblos democrática Nicaragüense," and "La voz de Nicaragua Independiente." The station made statements to the effect that foreign (i.e. Cuban) health workers in Nicaragua were all communist agents, that the vaccine they were dispensing was poisoned and would turn those who had been vaccinated "into communists." Listeners were also told that "communists eat children." There were occasional station identifications given in morse code.

Backers of the station claimed to be ex-Sadinistas, but also anti-Somoza. Later it became known that the station was an operation of the 15th of September Legion, comprised mainly of ex-members of the National Guard under Somoza. The 15th of September Legion, in turn, is a member of FDN — the Nicaraguan Democratic Front.

Currently, and quite possibly from the very beginning, the FDN had backing from the Central Intelligence Agency, as part of an overall U.S. government effort against the government of Nicaragua. It does not stretch the imagination very far to presume the CIA is directly involved in supplying equipment and guidance for Radio Quince de Septiembre and other radios of the FDN.

By the fall of 1981, the station was claiming to be having difficulty in continuing its operations due to the need to keep moving the facilities, saying that the situation was difficult "in these mountains." This was an attempt, whether true or not, to portray themselves as being located within Nicaragua and having to elude Sandinista forces. Just as likely, it may have been a case of laying the groundwork for the subsequent silent period taken to improve facilities.

In January of 1982 the station went off the air, claiming that Nicaraguan security forces were closing in and the station had to move. It may have been at this point that the CIA entered the picture, insofar as broadcast operations were concerned. Some reports hint that Argentina may also have given aid. At any rate, the silence was only temporary and when Radio Quince de Septiembre returned to the air, it was with generally stronger and more stable signals.

Quince de Septiembre has also tried to bring a religious note into the picture, calling itself, "the station that defends your religion," and using slogans such as, "Christ yesterday, Christ today, Christ forever." One of the announcers is said to have formerly worked for Estación Equis (Station X), a commercial medium wave outlet in Managua. The station currently broadcasts on 6.900 and 7.000 from 0200 to 0330, again at 0500 and from 1130 to 1230. It seems almost certain that it is located in Honduras, possibly at San Marcos de Colon near Choluteca, an area with a heavy population of ex-Somosa National Guard members.

Before getting in any deeper with anti-Nicaraguan radio efforts, it's advisable to check the scorecard and find out who the players are.

There are two anti-Nicaraguan "teams." The Fuerza Democrática Nicaragüense (FDN) (Nicaraguan Democratic Force), and the Alianza Revolucionaria Democrática (ARDE) or Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

FDN is based in Honduras and enjoys the ear and pocketbook of Washington. It is made up of the 15th

of September Legion, (which in turn incorporated the Unión Democrática Nicaragüense, a group led by two brothers who were formerly Sandinista commanders and defected when the Sandinista's communist leanings became apparent).

Also a part of FDN is Misurasata which represents the various Nicaraguan Indian tribes. The name is a contraction of Miskito, Sumo, Rama, (tagged at the end with an abbreviation for Sandinista). This group is led by Stadman Fagoth Muller.

Also believed to be a part of the FDN is the Ejército Nacional de Liberación (ENL) (National Liberation Army). All of the groups making up the FDN are hard-line, anti-Sandinista elements.

The Alianza Revolucionaria Democrática is led by the well-known "Commandante Cero," Eden Pastora Gomez and his Sandino Revolutionary Front (Frente Revolucionario Sandino) or FRS.

Former members of the Sandinista junta Alfonso Robelo and Arturo Cruz lead the Movimiento Democrático Nicaragüense (Nicaraguan Democratic Movement), or MDN, which is a part of the ARDE. Generally, the ARDE opposes the course desired by the FDN. The ARDE favors the Sandinista revolution but maintains that the Sandinstas have poisoned the revolution, ARDE seeks to cleanse the Sandinista revolution, FDN seeks to overthrow it entirely. ARDE has little regard for the ex-Somoza types in Honduras. The ARDE is based in Costa Rica.

Some 18 months after Radio Quince de Septiembre came on the air, *La Voz de Sandino* began, (September, 1982). Broadcasts were aired on frequencies in the vicinity of 6.220. Programs like those of Quince de Septiembre were in Spanish, Miskito, and occasional English. La Voz de Sandino said it was the, "voice of justice for our people, inspired by Sandino who lived and died for the cause of our people."

The station supports the Sandinista revolution but does not support the Marxist line taken by the current Sandinista leadership. Like all the Central American clandestines there are frequent doses of machine gun fire used as sound effects, military music, police car sirens and the like used for effect. The station lists crimes committed by the Sandinistas, including the scattering of human bones over the countryside. The Nicaraguan government refers to the broadcaster and its backers as, "last minute traitors." The director of La Voz de Sandino is said to be the former owner of two stations in Managua — Radio Mi Perfidia and Radio Amor.

La Voz de Sandino maintains a fairly regular schedule and frequency (currently 6.210) during local evenings and includes among its identifications "The Voice of Sandino, the Voice of free Nicaragua, member of the ARDE radio communications system coming to you from this high mountain, which will someday be broadcasting from Managua or Bluefields."

Closely allied to La Voz de Sandino is *La Voz de Nicaragua Libre* which came on the air in January, 1983 as "the official voice of ARDE, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance." Indeed, there is little doubt that the two stations share the same transmitting facilities, at least some of the time. Many of the programs are similar or identical to those of La Voz de Sandino and the transmissions of one are often followed by transmissions from the other on the same frequency, using the same transmitter.

La Voz de Nicaragua Libre (Voice of Free Nicaragua) says it is, "struggling to rescue the Sandinista Revolution," and is a "radiophonic trench serving the truth and justice of a people downtrodden by a Stalinist state." It claims to broadcast from "somewhere in the high mountains of our country."

The radio refers to the ruling junta as, "the nine disciples of ruin," and reports on people who have been beaten up or killed by the government and "eaten by crows." The station calls for free elections, legal rights and "autonomy for the people."

Broadcasts are most commonly aired at 0000 to 0045 and 0400 to 0445 in the area of 6.210 MHz, but also in the 5.650 to 5.950 range. Like the others, the station is well heard, although it seems to operate more sporadically than does La Voz de Sandino.

Both La Voz de Sandino and La Voz de Nicaragua Libre are operated by ARDE and transmitters are probably in Costa Rica rather than inside Nicaragua.

January of 1983 also saw the arrival of *Radio Miskus,* another creation of the Honduran-based, CIA-supported FDN and likely with input from the Misurasata group.

Radio Miskus calls itself a, "voice against atheistic communism," "the voice of the Miskitos, Sumas and Ramas Indians," and the "voice of Christianity," saying "we will never be silent so long as Sandino Communism exists in Nicaragua."

Broadcasts from Radio Miskus are generally at 0200 to 0300 and 1100 to 1200 in the area of 6.9 MHz (6.915, 6.920, 6.870, etc.)

A rarely heard anti-Nicaraguan is *La Voz de La Libertad* believed to be operated by the Ejército Nacional de Liberación as part of the FDN operation in Honduras. So far, broadcasts from this station have been few and far between. It was heard on a couple of occasions in the spring of 1983 in the 6.890–6.895 area, and once or twice in the fall of 1983 on 5.730.

There were also reports of a *Radio Benjamin Zeledon* due to begin broadcasting from a supposed location in Southern Nicaragua in early 1983 but, so far as is known, the station has not yet appeared.

In summary, there are two anti-Nicaraguan government umbrella organizations. The FDN, based in Honduras operates Radio Quince de Septiembre and Radio Miskut and possibly La Voz de la Libertad as well. The ARDE, based in Costa Rica, operates La Voz de Sandino and La Voz de Nicaragua Libre.

The Nicaraguan clandestine radio story may well have additional chapters to come as the two groups vie for position and carry on their counter-revolutionary efforts.

# SURINAM

The military takeover in the South American country of Surinam and, later, the hard crackdown on the media which included the destruction of some stations and murder of some of the owners, has created a Surinam exile group dedicated to the eventual restoration of freedom in that country. With that end in mind *Radio Frie Suriname* (Radio Free Surinam) came on the air in the fall of 1983. Representatives of the Council for the Liberation of Surinam, which operates the station, say that the transmitter is in a secret location somewhere in the Caribbean and has a power of 15 to 20 kilowatts. The Council hopes to expand its hours of operation and eventually put a fifty kilowatt transmitter on the air.

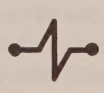
Programs are recorded by ex-Surinam broadcasters at studios in Rijswijk, a suburb of the Hague, in the Netherlands. Broadcasts are in Dutch and Saran Tongo, a local Surinamese language on weekdays and in Javanese and Hindi on weekends.

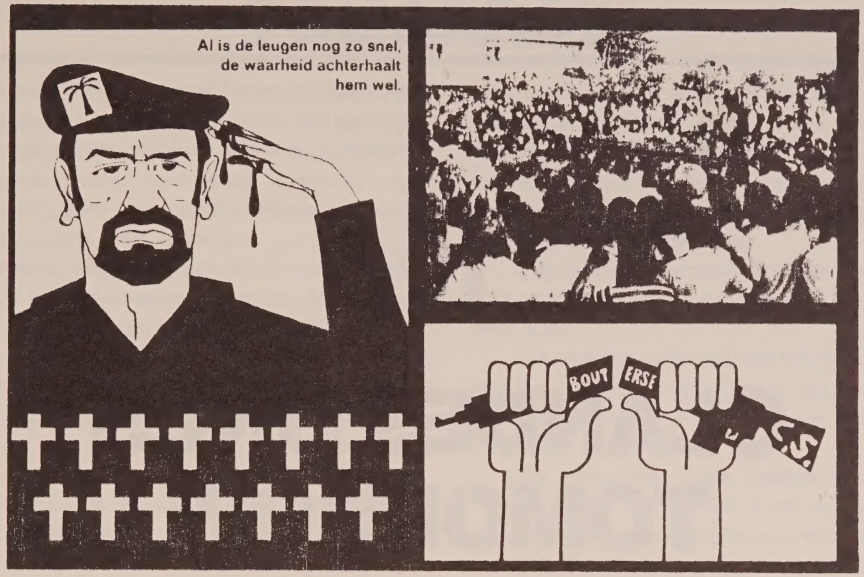
The station's aim is to let the people in Surinam know that the Council is working for their liberation from military rule, to promote resistance within the country and to break through the media censorship being applied by authorities in Surinam.

In late 1983, members of the resistance destroyed SRS, the Surinam government station.

Radio Frie Suriname's broadcasts are scheduled daily at 0100 on 6.850, although so far they have been on a schedule more like one or two broadcasts per week.

Whether the Council has its own transmitter is very much open to question. If so, they are making quite inefficient use of it so far.



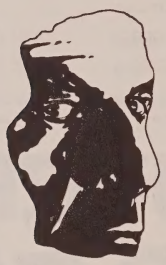



*QSL card from Radio Free Surinam. Courtesy of Terry Krueger.*

*Radio Free Surinam's rather dramatic bumper sticker. Courtesy of Terry Krueger.*

# IV

# CLANDESTINES TOMORROW



# CLANDESTINES TOMORROW

Wherever there are global hot spots, wherever there are political parties rent in power and seeking to regain their position, wherever there is a government that opposes another government, a revolutionary group seeking power, the ground is fertile for the growing of clandestine radio antennas.

Of course, clandestine radio is more often a feature of the moves and countermoves one finds in the third world. One doesn't expect the political party which does not occupy the White House to set up a clandestine station just over the border in Mexico!

With the developed world on the clandestine sidelines, other than operations conducted from time to time by intelligence agencies, one is still left with a vast range of possibilities for future or increased clandestine broadcasting activity.

The Farabundo Marti Liberation Front has already announced that it will be working with various anti-government forces in *Guatemala* to set up a "Radio Guatemala Libre" some time in the future. The Guatemalan Labor Party, Rebel Armed Forces, Revolutionary Organization of People In Arms and the Poor People's Army are all involved in this project and it seems likely that this station will eventually get on the air.

The coming of Radio Marti, the United States government propaganda effort aimed at Cuba over Voice of America facilities raises many questions about possible Cuban response. There have already been threats by the Cubans to increase the power of their AM stations so as to interfere with domestic broadcasters in the AM band. Indeed, the Cubans gave us a demonstration of this over a brief period, which raised quite a fuss in the U.S. broadcasting industry. There are also the recent appearances of high power Cuban outlets broadcasting Radio Moscow and its Mayak service in channels in the 3, 4, and 7 MHz range and the addition of new shortwave channels for Radio Havana.

Should the Cubans choose to do so, they could easily take a page from the Libyan book and use their powerful Radio Havana Cuba transmitters to make much mischief. It does not require much additional money or personnel to program the likes of a "Radio Free Puerto Rico" or some sort of "Voice of the Free Caribbean." The temptation for this sort of thing may have been further increased by the loss of face and base during the Grenada affair of late 1983. Renzo Rossellini, the Italian filmmaker who did the technical planning for Radio Free Kabul was, as early as 1981, reported to be working on similar equipment for use in *El Salvador* and *Guatemala.*

*Chile* is another target area where this French-Italian connection sees possibilities for revolutionary radio work.

The problems confronting sad little *Lebanon* seem endless, and it is not out of line to expect additional radio efforts directed at that country or broadcasting from within.

The *Philippines,* where opposition to Marcos reached a new high in 1983, is yet another country where clandestine broadcasting may one day appear.

Guerrilla activity in *Peru* has been going on for some time as the Shining Path group seeks to change that country's society into something akin to what the ancient Incas had. Shining Path has already taken over a number of radio stations in Peru to broadcast their message before disappearing again. This tactic is often the initial phase of a revolutionary group's clandestine effort. In this case, however, it is difficult to see where an operational base for a Shining Path station could be placed outside the country, since there are no sympathetic hosts available.

One must wonder why *Haiti* has not received more clandestine broadcasting attention than the few feeble broadcast efforts a number of years ago.

*Libya* is overdue to receive its share of clandestine broadcasts considering how few friends it has and how active the Libyans are on the transmitting end of things.

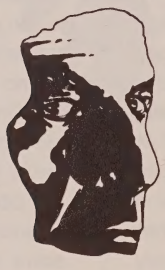
The *USSR* is the target of no clandestine broadcaster. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty were once classified by many as clandestines, but over the years, have become passé and have been considered as legitimate outlets since control passed from the CIA to the U.S. Congress.

It is impossible to predict where the next world hot spot may appear. But wherever that blip on the globe does show up, you can be fairly sure clandestine radio will be a part of that future crisis.

# V & VI

# CLANDESTINE QSLING

# STATION ADDRESS LIST



# VERIFYING CLANDESTINES

Hearing them is the easy part. One of the most challenging aspects of shortwave listening and DX'ing is that of trying to dig a QSL out of a clandestine.

Some, of course, can be relatively easy. Clandestines which are operated by known and established revolutionary groups, even though from a secret site, often recognize the public relations and publicity aspects of the QSL and provide an address for listeners to write to the station. Some clandestine broadcasters have printed many, and very attractive QSL cards.

Other stations, whose backing may involve something beyond their own group's efforts (i.e., the support of a government intelligence agency) may be less inclined to have their address be known, and are not interested in the public relations aspect of their station. Still others operated by a government directly, but maintaining the fiction that they do not operate the station or even know where it is, leaves the chance for a reply somewhere out in the vicinity of Alpha Centauri. Nonetheless, the majority of clandestines can be QSL'd assuming one is willing to devote the time and effort required — which in some cases can amount to years!

The major problem, is the location of an address, if not for the station itself, at least for a representative group, who would in some way be connected with the clandestine station. Experience has shown that if contact can be made, chances are good that a verification can eventually be obtained. The search for an address is very much like the search for basic information about the station. One must consider all the possibilities and be thorough in the search. Let's take a fictitious example in "The Voice of the Bwanese Revolution." Assume that the station announces itself as the radio of the Bwanese Revolutionary Front. Then, with a little reading at your library may well turn up the fact

LA VOZ DE ALPHA
*66*

Thank you for your report on our signals.
We are happy to confirm that you were
listening to the Voice of Alpha 66 on
6 February, 1980 at 8:15pm EST, 7.055 MHz.

Sincerely yours,

Andrés Nazario Sargén
La Voz de Alpha 66

*Prepared cards will often bring a reply, such as this one from the anti-Castro La Voz de Alpha 66.*

that the majority of the Bwanese exiles are now living in Babasoto, capital of adjacent Babasotoland. Thus, this piece of information can be connected to the Bwanese Revolutionary Front, Babasoto, Babasotoland. If this fails, inquiries can be made of the Babasotoland Embassy or their United Nations Delegation. Often news stories will contain an oblique reference to the city in which a resistance group has its headquarters. Often this will all you'll need to obtain a rare clandestine QSL card.

Even without knowing the name of the sponsoring organization, one can often at least make a start. For example, if Radio Free Surinam had not announced an address or had the name of the sponsoring group not been available, it would still have been logical to assume a base in Holland, since Surinam is a former Dutch territory. Inquiries could then have been made to representatives of the Dutch government or through other shortwave listeners in Holland.

Miami, Florida and vicinity are obvious starting points in locating the offices of Cuban organizations sponsoring clandestine radios, as well as other Latin American exile groups. In fact, any large city is likely to have a number of exiles or students from the country in question, who can often provide further leads to a possible address. If the organization name is known it may take only a few blind calls to long distance information in these likely cities to turn up a phone number. Subsequently, with a call to the organization, a clandestine's address can be obtained.

At times, the most persistent efforts will not be totally successful. Secrecy is the nature of these broadcasters. Even with an address at hand the reply may not be forthcoming, or will like ordinary broadcasting stations, require more than one letter before an answer is received. Letters are occasionally not answered, even when requested on the air.

Your clandestine reception report need vary little from the standard reception report sent to a regular radio station. It is advisable to avoid such things as SINPO or SIO reports, along with other shortwave and DX terms since the reader of your letter is not likely to know about such things as "QRM," "QSB" or even the key element, "QSL." It is better not to use abbreviations. Write your requests in simple, easy-to-understand terms. It is advisable to include a self-prepared verification card which requires only a signature and/or rubber stamp before being mailed back to you. While there are a number of clandestines for which a prepared card is not necessary, it is better to be safe than sorry, and this technique will undoubtedly result in a higher rate of verification.

The following list of addresses will help you verify some of the clandestine broadcasters reviewed in this book. Many are conspicuous by their absence, so if you choose to play detective, you have many opportunities to do so.

# CLANDESTINE STATION ADDRESSES

***Note:*** When addressing reception reports, it is preferable to use the organization's name rather than that of the station, when the former is known. An asterisk indicates that at least one known verification has been received from that station.

La Voz de Alpha 66*
Alpha 66
P.O. Box 420067
Miami, FL 33142

La Voz de Cuba Independiente y Democratica*
10020 SW 37th Terrace
Miami, FL 33165
or,
927 15th St. NW, Suite 903–5
Washington, DC 20005
or,
P.O. Box 60226
Chicago, IL 60626
or,
Apartado Postal 5557
1000 San Jose,
Costa Rica

La Voz de Nicaragua Libre*
Centro Informacion y Evaluacion
Movimiento Democratico Nicaraguense
Apartado 346, Zona 9
Pavas 1200
San Jose,
Costa Rica

La Voz de Resistencia Chilena*
Bureau de la Antifascista Chilienne
13 rue Rabah Noel
Algiers,
Algeria

La Voz del Sandino*
Centro Informacion y Evaluacion
Movimiento Democratico Nicaraguense
Apartado 348, Zona 9
Pavas 1200
San Jose,
Costa Rica

Pro Solidarity Committee*
275 7th Avenue
New York, NY 10001

Radio Abdala*
Agrupacion Abdala
P.O. Box 341005
Coral Gables, FL 33134

Radio Antorcha Martiana*
Movimiento Insurreccionario Martiana
P.O. Box 440541
Miami, FL 33144

Radio Bardai
Bureau d'Information du Government
d'Union Nationale de Transition du Tchad
Algiers,
Algeria
or,
Tripoli,
Libya

Radio Cuba Libre*
Movimiento Democratica Christiana
Centro de Informacion y Opinion Publica
P.O. Box 557759
Miami, FL 33155
or,
GPO Box 1031
San Juan,
Puerto Rico 00936

Radio Farabundo Marti*
P.O. Box 32-80
Managua,
Nicaragua

Radio Freedom*
African National Congress
C.P. 3523
Luanda, People's Republic of Angola
or,
P.O. Box 7483
Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia

Radio Free Surinam*
Raad Voorde Bevrijding van Suriname
2280 AS Rijswijk (Z.H.)
Postbus 737
Verrijin Stuartlaan 17
The Netherlands

Radio Halgan*
Democratic Front for the Salvation
of Somalia
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Radio Iran
P.L.K.
084012-A
5000 Cologne
Federal Republic of Germany

Radio Magdallanes*
Latin American Service
Radio Moscow
Moscow,
U.S.S.R.

Radio Mambi*
(La Voz de Junta Patriotica Cubana)
Cuban Patriotic Council
Apartado 68045
Caracas,
Venezuela
or,
P.O. Box 350-492
Riverside Station
Miami, Fl 33155
or,
4600 NW 7th St.
Miami, FL 33126

Radio Miskus
Nicaraguan Democratic Front
1000 Thomas Jefferson St., Suite 607
Washington, DC 20007

Radio Quince de Septiembre
Nicaraguan Democratic Front
1000 Thomas Jefferson St., Suite 607
Washington, DC 20007

Radio Vatan*
Interad U6 12A
D–6800 Mannheim 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Radio Venceremos*
Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front
Apartado Postal 2363
"Los Escombros"
Managua,
Nicaragua
or,
Apartado Postal 7–907
Mexico DF
Mexico

Salvation of Iran*
Front for the Liberation of Iran
P.O. Box 102
Greve Strand
DK 2670 Copenhagen
Denmark

Voice of Arab Lebanon*
Kornish
Otti Eimazra'ah
Pal'at Al-Nurabitoon
Beirut,
Lebanon

Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea*
c/o Hagos G. Hiwot
NUESNA
P.O. Box 778
Cathedral Station
New York, NY 10025
or,
c/o Fritz N. Eissenloeffel
der Texstlaak
1017 X2 Amsterdam 49 h/s
The Netherlands

Voice of Democratic Kampuchea*
Front National de Liberation du Peuple Khmer
2, passage Frequel
75020 Paris
France

Voice of Free Sahara*
Polisario Front
B.P. 10
El Mouradin
Algiers,
Algeria

Voice of Iran (15.315)
Mouvement de Resistance National Iranienne
B.P. 187
250–17 Besancon Cedex
France

Voice of Iran (11.640)
National Resistance Mouvement of Iran
c/o J. Lamers
P.O. Box 10603
NL–1001 EP Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Voice of Lebanon*
B.P. 165271
Achrafieh
Beirut,
Lebanon

Voice of the Mozambique National Resistance
P.O. Box 169
2752 Caseais
Portugal

Voice of Namibia*
Southwest Africa People's Organization
P.O. Box 953
Luanda,
People's Republic of Angola
or,
P.O. Box 1443
Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia
or,
31–25 Tabernacle St.
London,
England
or,
33 rue Jules Ferris
Dakar,
Senegal

# THE CLANDESTINE CONFIDENTIAL NEWSLETTER

Clandestine broadcasting, as we've stressed in this book, is a highly changeable medium. New stations come on the air at the rate of several per year. Old ones disappear. New information comes to hand.

In order to allow those interested in following the developments in clandestine broadcasting to keep up with these changes, we are introducing *The Clandestine Confidential Newsletter.*

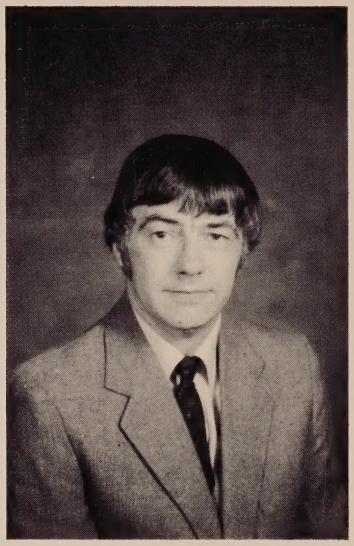
The Newsletter will appear every other month. It will consist of four pages of the latest information on new stations, on station frequency and schedule changes, current address and QSL information and the like.

Subscriptions are $10.00 per year in the U.S. and Canada, $13.00 foreign, payable in U.S. funds.

Subscription orders may be sent directly to the author at the following address:

RR4 Box 110
Lake Geneva, WI 53147

# CLANDESTINE NOTES



*Gerry L. Dexter*

Gerry L. Dexter has been an active DX'er and shortwave broadcast listener for some 33 years.

He is the shortwave broadcast editor of *Popular Communications* Magazine and contributes feature articles to that magazine. He is also the author of the *QSL ADDRESS BOOK.*

He was the second Executive Secretary of the Association of North American Radio Clubs, a former Vice President of the Newark News Radio Club, has served on the Board of Directors of the North American Shortwave Association and is a member of the Country List Committee of NASWA.

Dexter worked in commercial radio broadcasting for a number of years and now devotes his time to writing. His wife is a teacher. They have one son.

Dexter's other interests include current affairs, sports, reading and the music of Stan Kenton.